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DOWN TRAINS

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CANTON (Tai Sha Tau) dep.		7.30		8.35		3.10				
SHEK LUNG arr.		8.40		11.07		4.45				
dep.		8.43		11.17		4.50				
Sham Chun arr.		10.25		2.00		6.45	5.00	6.04	8.17	9.04
dep.	7.27	10.30	8.10	4.30	11.47		5.06	6.10	8.11	9.10
Sheungshui .. dep.	7.33	—	8.16	4.37	11.57	—	5.16	6.14	8.21	9.15
Fanling .. dep.	7.37	—	8.21	4.49	11.37	—	5.21	6.34	8.31	—
Taipo Market .. dep.	7.46	—	8.32	4.54	12.06	—	5.31	6.39	8.36	9.36
Taipo .. dep.	7.52	—	8.37	5.00	12.12	—	5.40	6.41	8.41	—
Shatin .. dep.	8.04	—	8.50	5.14	12.25	—	5.52	6.53	7.20	—
Yaumati .. dep.	8.17	—	9.04	5.30	12.38	—	6.06	6.58	7.28	—
Hunghom .. dep.	8.23	—	9.10	5.36	12.47	—	6.12	6.08	7.08	9.55
KOWLOON .. arr.	8.32	11.10	9.13	5.39	12.44	7.28	6.02	6.08	7.08	9.55

Wednesdays and Saturdays only, until Sept. 15th.

UP TRAINS

Stations	No. 4 Local. a.m.	No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 10 Local. a.m.	No. 14 Local.	No. 16 Local. p.m.	No. 20 Local. p.m.	No. 12 Through Express. p.m.	No. 22 Local. p.m.	No. 24 Local. p.m.
Last Ferry leave .. H.K.	6.25	7.30	8.05	10.15	11.45 a.m.	1.05	3.00	3.45	6.25	6.05
KOWLOON .. dep.	6.43	8.10	9.20	10.33	12.01 p.m.	1.18	1.20	3.00	6.35	6.20
Hunghom .. dep.	6.50	—	9.25	10.37	12.04	1.22	1.24	—	6.39	6.25
Yaumati .. dep.	6.57	—	9.32	10.43	12.09	1.28	1.30	—	6.44	6.47
Shatin .. dep.	7.09	—	9.46	10.58	12.23	1.40	2.42	—	6.56	7.01
Taipo .. dep.	7.22	—	10.00	11.09	12.35	1.53	2.54	—	7.13	7.15
Taipo Market .. dep.	7.26	—	10.07	11.13	12.38	1.57	2.58	—	7.17	7.19
Fanling .. dep.	7.37	—	10.19	11.25	12.47	2.07	3.11	—	7.28	7.29
Sheungshui .. dep.	7.41	—	10.23	11.32	12.55	2.16	3.20	3.45	6.35	7.34
Sham Chun .. arr.	7.48	—	10.30	—	—	—	—	3.55	—	—
dep.	—	—	8.55	—	—	—	—	4.55	6.50	—
SHEKLUNG arr.	—	10.24	1.53	—	—	—	—	6.30	—	—
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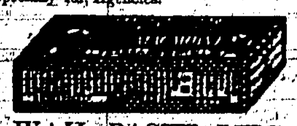
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169

FAR EASTERN PROBLEM.

VI.—SPREAD OF LIBERALISM IN JAPAN.

In this article in *The Times*, the last of the series on political and economic tendencies in the Far East, the author, Mr. J. O. P. Bland, examines the directions which social and political thought are taking in Japan under the pressure of commercial competition and association with America and the nations of the West:—

In discussing current events with representative leaders of public opinion in Japan, one gets an impression of curiously conflicting tendencies—of a keen movement on the one hand, towards progressive Liberalism and democratic ideas, and, on the other hand, of a marked reluctance to discuss the inner mysteries of Japanese statecraft, such as the position of the Throne or the persistent power of the Genro and the Military Party.

To statesmen of the calibre of Viscount Kato or Baron Hayashi it must be obvious that it is not possible for the outside world to take Japanese Liberalism as seriously as they would wish, so long as the real direction of Japan's foreign policy rests, not with the ostensibly responsible Cabinet, but with the Military General Staff, or so long as the power of the Diet continues to be limited to mild obstruction. It is certainly true that the prestige of Liberalism is considerably higher in Japan to-day than it was before the collapse of Prussian militarism; nevertheless, it would, I think, be unwise to exaggerate the significance of the democratic opinions which became so fashionable immediately after the defeat of Germany, and which have since found such fervent expression in connection with the question of universal suffrage.

SIGNS OF REACTION.

Intellectual and political creeds in Japan are largely matters of sudden impulse and of fashion, as they were in Athens of old; already there are signs of reaction, signs that the tide of Liberal ideas is losing some of its force. Much of the ardour with which Mr. Wilson's new gospel of democracy was received three years ago has since been damped by the course of events at Versailles, and by the perception of the truth that the world is not going to be made safe for Japan by the official endorsement of fine phrases. The reactionaries of the Military Party have regained a good deal of ground as the result of Mr. Wilson's refusal to admit the principle of racial equality at the Peace Conference, and by the American Senate's refusal to accept its share of obligations in the League of Nations.

It must continue to be difficult to believe in the effective "will to power" of Japanese Liberalism until it can produce evidence of determined leadership, or of a popular movement to make the Diet a more representative and authoritative institution. It will be time to believe that the Military Party's proceedings are seriously disapproved when the Kenseikai or the Press publicly insists on the right of the Government to appoint a civilian as head of the Ministry of War. The suffrage movement is not without importance but it is for the movement chiefly symptomatic of popular unrest and of the bureaucracy's little way of quieting the masses with a "bone without marrow." An increased suffrage will merely confer upon a large number of citizens the right to elect members of a House which has little or nothing to do with the real government of the country.

GOVERNMENT BY CLAN.

Politically speaking, the present condition of affairs in Japan differs but little from that which was reached after the Restoration, when the power of the old feudal lords was transferred to the ruling clans of Satsuma and Choshu, with Mikado-worship skilfully introduced as a rallying point for loyalty. These clans, essentially military, aristocratic and bureaucratic, are still the real rulers of Japan. Their leaders and publicists have been to some extent modernised by contact with commerce and politics but until the leaven of genuine Liberal ideas permeates their ranks there is not much prospect of real representative government in Dai Nippon.

In a previous article I have said that a crucial test of the strength of Liberalism in Japan now confronts the country in the matter of its future policy in China. Until now, that policy has always reflected the aggressive plans and tendencies of the fighting clans, a fact which nearly every one professes to deplore, but which no public man ever dares to attack openly. It is significant that even the leading Intellectuals and the aristocratic young Radicals, who recently started a movement for the abolition of hereditary peerages, one and all fight shy of tackling this question in real earnest. At first sight it is difficult to reconcile this state of affairs with the younger generation's gallant excursions into Socialism and modernism, but the explanation is to be found, no doubt, in the fact that nearly every one who is any one in official Japan is bound, either by ties of marriage or feudal patronage or inherited loyalty, to one or other of the clans which, since 1873, have controlled not only the Army and the Navy, but nearly every department of the public service. In other words, society in Japan being an aggregation of families, the clan system remains an integral part of the life of nation.

There are many people in Japan nowadays both foreigners and natives, who will tell you that the family system is being rapidly undermined, that Japan will perish with it. There is no doubt that a severe strain has been brought to bear upon the whole structure of society by the country's rapid transition into industrialism by the newly acquired wealth in the hands of a small class and by the effect of Western political ideas on the masses. There is in evidence a new upper class, vulgarised by its war wealth, a new lower class, demoralised by the heady, imported wine of democracy, and a middle class, pulverised between the two.

LABOUR AND LOYALTY.

Nevertheless, I believe that those who base pessimistic conclusions on the surface evidence of political ferment and labour unrest frequently overlook the protective value of the family system, which is still the strongest moral and political force in Japan. Stronger, I think, than the symptoms of spiritual decay produced by sordid commercialism, are the instincts of obedience and loyalty inherent in that system, whose roots lie deep in the venerated past. Indeed, it is difficult to account for the average Japanese businessman's apparent indifference to the labour problems of the day except by the assumption that he believes, in any sudden crisis, the national virtue of loyalty is likely to possess as strong a hold upon the masses of industrial workers as it does upon the Army, and that, so long as the family system endures, the gospel of Karl Marx is to make but little headway.

One hears comparatively little of the probable effect on labour of those dynamic ideas which are rapidly changing the whole structure of industrialism in the West. I came to Japan fully expecting to find evidence of serious unrest and of organised movements among the workers. I heard a great deal about their newly developed habits of laziness, of their exorbitant demands and frequent strikes, and much stress was laid upon the modern youth's lack of discipline and good manners; but, with a few notable exceptions, capitalists in Japan appear to be devoting much less attention to labour problems than one might have expected. There is very little evidence, for example, of a general desire that the country should subscribe to the findings of any International Conference; on the contrary, there is evidence of a very definite desire to let things be, to allow Japan to enjoy the competitive advantages of free trade in human material, unfettered by restrictions as to child labour, hours of work, or a minimum wage.

The two salient facts of the industrial situation are, first, that the Government has hitherto steadily declined to allow the two million factory workers to organise any kind of labour union; secondly, that there is no organised Labour Party in the country, nor any prominent politician who is prepared to lead one. Mr. Ozaki, the hope of the Radicals, is probably right when he advises the working man to begin by getting himself a better education, but he has unfortunately omitted to say where and how he is to get it.

DECAY OF MANNERS.

While there is as yet no sign of effective organisation on the part of the industrial workers, it is undoubtedly true that industrialism has produced, and is producing, a type of working man very different to the artisans and craftsmen of Old Japan, a type in which Hearn's prediction of spiritual decay seems to be fulfilled. In the factories of Tokio and Osaka, the old restraints of the Samurai tradition, the old-world virtue of courtesy and dignity and self control, have been destroyed by machinery and muddled thinking. Of the increasing rudeness of the man in the street (as distinct from the man in the field) there can be no possible doubt; it impresses itself most forcibly upon the tourists of the beaten track and upon the residents of the Treaty Ports, for the sad but true reason that the very worst class of Japanese is that which has come into close contact with foreigners.

Touching the increasingly strained relations which exist between the Japanese and foreigners resident in their midst, to which I have already alluded, it is not to be denied that, as a race, the Japanese are much more touchily sensitive in their amour propre, much more ready to resent the real or fancied assumption of superiority on the part of the stranger within their gates, than they were before their country became one of the "Big Five." But there is another factor in this fortunately local situation—namely, that the prestige of the white races has been considerably lowered during the past five years by the coming to the East of certain classes of Europeans and Americans heretofore happily unknown in these parts—of barbarious Bolshevists, laden with their loot, of evil women and villainous camp-followers, flotsam and jetsam of the chaos in Siberia. And from America there has come since the war a type of business man new to the East, hustling bagmen and commercial scavengers (generally of German Jew extraction) who have created a deplorable impression in the Orient.

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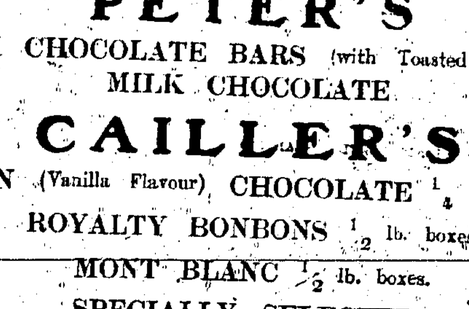
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Nearly all of us are, at times, a little "faddy." Probably it isn't the cooking which is at fault; and probably the food is good, but, almost without our knowing it, the stomach revolts, because it is not able to digest this or that kind of food easily and naturally.

Yes! The stomach is at fault! For some reason or other it has lost some of its efficiency, some of its wonderful natural power to change the food we eat into nourishment for the building up of our bodily strength.

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"I saw an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. The first applications did her so much good that I bought more, and now she is completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. Le Andus, 1, Salisbury Terrace, Victoria St., Littleport, Cambs., Eng.

Use Cuticura Soap for toilet purposes, assisted by touches of Cuticura Ointment to soothe any tendency to irritation, redness or roughness.

Soap 1s., Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Sold throughout the Empire. For samples each free address: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Also for mail orders with price. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

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"Gets-It" Peels My Corns Off!

Any Corn or Callus Comes Off Peacefully, Painlessly. Never Fails.

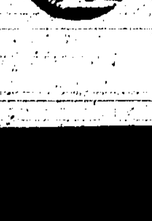
It is almost a picnic to get rid of a corn or callus the "Gets-It" way. You spend 2 or 3 seconds putting on 2 or 3 drops of "Gets-It," about as



Use "Gets-It," peel off corn this way.

simple as putting on your hat. "Gets-It" does away forever with "contraptions," sticky, troublesome plasters, greasy ointments that rub off, blood-letting knives, and scissors that snip into the "quick." "Gets-It" eases pain. Your aching corn shrinks, dies; loosens from the toe. You peel the corn painlessly from your toe in one complete piece. There is the pleasure of it—you peel it off as you would a banana skin. Nothing else but "Gets-It" can do it. Get peaceful, common sense "Gets-It."

"Gets-It," the guaranteed, money-back corn-remover, the only sure way, costs but a trifle at all chemists and stores. M'f'd by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, U. S. A.



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THE CURSE OF DRINK.

AMERICAN SEAMEN IN TROUBLE.

M. F. Higginson, Cook, and V. Breaux, Mess-Waiter, both of the *Mulpao* were charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, the first with stealing eight bottles of whisky and the second with stealing an automatic pistol from the captain's cabin.

Both pleaded guilty.

Sergeant Moss stated that first defendant had access to the Captain's cabin and it was surmised that he stole both the whisky and the pistol which was subsequently handed over to the second defendant. The whisky had been extracted from a case which had been broken open. The two then went ashore and to the Astor House Hotel where they treated their friends. The captain noticed them, reported the matter to the Police, but said he did not desire to prosecute. He took them back to the ship and put them in irons. The American Consul intervened and told the Captain he had no right to put them in irons. He said that the men must either be charged or freed. The Captain then decided to bring the charge, although he had at first intended taking them to Manila to be tried there. He did not want the men back on his ship as they were drunk in every port they touched. It was impossible to get them to work.

Defendants said that they committed the theft under the influence of liquor.

Each defendant was fined $50 with the alternative of a month's hard labour.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

CLEVER RUSE WHICH FAILED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with obtaining marine delicacies to the value of $88.50, under false pretences.

Inspector Blackman stated that defendant went to a Chinese shop and ordered the goods to be sent to a Kongsi boat. The coolies took the baskets to the boat and were met by defendant, whose behaviour, however, excited their suspicion. He had stated that the goods were ordered by the compradore of the boat but when payment was requested he said the compradore was out. The coolies had defendant arrested. He was taken on to the boat and there the compradore denied all knowledge of the man. He was searched and did not have one cent on him.

The case was remanded.

THE TEMPTRESS.

CHINESE WOMEN QUARREL OVER HUSBAND.

Two women were fighting in the middle of the road. The usual crowd collected. Expletives were hurled at each other. One woman accused the other of alienating the affections of her husband. Partisans were immediately found for both parties from amongst the crowd. Traffic was held up. Then a policeman appeared on the scene. The principal combatants were removed to the station, but were bailed out. At the Court, yesterday, one woman turned up. "Who is she?" The Magistrate queried. "The temptress," replied the Inspector. "$5," said the Magistrate, after hearing the evidence. The other woman's bail was estreated.

WANCHAI BURGLAR ARRESTED.

DETERRENT SENTENCE INFLICTED.

A Chinese, who was found on the staircase of a dwelling in Leighton Hill road, early yesterday morning, was charged, at the Magistracy, with being found there for an unlawful purpose.

Inspector Kent stated that the man had evidently gained admittance by scaling a twelve-foot wall at the back as all the doors were closed. He asked for a deterrent sentence as there had been many attempts at burglary in the vicinity.

Defendant said he entered the premises to shelter from the rain.

He was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

THIEF'S FATAL FALL.

WHILE EVADING CAPTURE.

A Chinese sneak thief tried to gain admittance into the second floor of No. 7, Queen's Road Central on Thursday night. He scaled the wall and entered the verandah, when he was detected. Chase was given and the man in trying to escape capture fell over the verandah. When the Police went to his assistance he was found to be dead.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN JAPAN.

MOTION FOR CLOSURE CARRIED IN DIET.

THE NIKOLAIEVSK TRAGEDY.

The question of universal suffrage, which caused the dissolution of the regular session of the Japanese Diet and which was defeated at the polls when a Seiyukai majority was returned to the House, was argued in the House of Representatives on July 12th. After a debate which lasted about four hours, a motion for the closure of the debate, proposed by Mr. Iwasaki, Seiyukai, was carried.

Previous to the discussion of the universal suffrage measure, a resolution expressing lack of confidence in the president of the House, introduced by Mr. Yasugoro Sasaki, Independent, was rejected by a vote taken by Mr. Kasuya, vice-president, amid great confusion. The disorder was augmented by the fact that the visitors' galleries were filled to overflowing.

In the House of Peers the Government was severely criticized for its handling of the Nikolaievsk affair. Pointed questions were asked by Mr. Sannosuke Sakamoto and answered by Premier Hara and General Tanaka, Minister of War.

During a speech by a supporter of the bill, a Seiyukai member who was intoxicated created such a disturbance that he was ejected from the floor of the house. Another member, an independent supporter of the measure, attempted to speak from the rostrum while drunk. The scene is described by eye-witnesses as the most disgraceful in the history of the Japanese Diet.

Mr. Chuji Shimooka, explaining the universal suffrage bill, said the Kenseikai and Kokuminto, who are convinced of the necessity of universal suffrage, introduced the proposition in the last session of the Diet, but the Government dissolved the Diet on the ground that universal suffrage tended to menace the existing order of society. In the general election that followed, the Government left nothing undone to influence the voters in favour of the Ministerial party, with the result that in the House the Seiyukai wields a preponderating influence. Considering the great progress made in the political ideas of the people in recent years and the diffusion of education among the people on account of compulsory elementary education during eight years, the adoption of the system would be amply justified.

MOTION FOR CLOSURE.

Mr. Yetsujiro Uyehara, Kokuminto, also spoke in favour of universal suffrage. "Mr. Hara says," Mr. Uyehara said, "that the last session of the Diet was dissolved in order to see whether universal suffrage was the real demand of the people and that the Seiyukai scored a decisive victory at the general election, showing that universal suffrage is not wanted by the people at large. Such logic, however, is fallacious. If the Government really wanted to know the trend of public opinion regarding universal suffrage, it should have had recourse to general referendum, whereas the voters who took part in the general election were limited to those who possess the franchise by means of paying Y3 or more direct taxes. This might be likened to the rejection of a jury system, which the Government has intelligence enough to claim to represent public opinion in the country, by a conference of judicial officials."

Mr. Hatoyama and some other Seiyukai members spoke briefly against the proposal. After a brief speech by Mr. Hara, the Premier, against the bills, Mr. Iwasaki moved a closure of the debate and the motion was carried.

Mr. Sannosuke Sakamoto, leading the fight on the government in the House of Peers, interpellated the Ministry in regard to the Nikolaievsk affair. "From the statements made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs in the House it appears that on January 7th the Foreign Office received a message from Vice-Consul Ishida telling of the impending danger and advising the immediate withdrawal of the Japanese residents from Nikolaievsk, but the Foreign Office made only a temporarizing answer. The Government had taken no steps toward the applications for assistance until it received a joint appeal for assistance from Consul Ishida and Lieutenant-Commander Miyake, but then it was too late to prevent the unprecedented tragedy."

Turning to the Minister of the Navy, Mr. Sakamoto said that "it is understood that when the Japanese warships were withdrawn from Nikolaievsk in September, 1918, on the arrival of the army, the latter asked for the stationing of a gunboat. Why did the navy refuse this application? In May, 1919, with the relief of the troops stationed at Nikolaievsk, warships were again dispatched, but withdrawn in October with the approach of winter despite the fact that the strength of the Japanese garrison was reduced to one-half with the change in organization from a war to a peace footing. It is further understood that a deputation of the Nikolaievsk residents visited the Navy Department last summer and asked for protection during the winter from the impending danger. The naval authorities, however, took no notice of the application.

ASKS ABOUT CHINESE SHIPS.

"According to the publications made in the joint names of the Navy and War Departments, with reference to the Nikolaievsk trouble, it appears that the two forces co-operated with each other. If that was the case, how was it that the Naval authorities failed to dispatch naval contingents to Nikolaievsk from Habarovsk, where the captured Russian gunboats were available for the purposes by the Japanese?

"Is it true, also that Chinese warships fired on the Japanese troops at the time of the Bolshevik outrages at Nikolaievsk?

"The steps taken by the military authorities at Harbin are very incomprehensible. What they actually did was that they fought with the Bolsheviks on the one hand, and on the other they made efforts to conclude peace with the Partisans, who are no less than the Bolsheviks themselves and who were quite unreliable."

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

FUTURE OF RUPEE EXCHANGE

INTERESTING REVIEW OF THE PRESENT POSITION.

Opinion about the immediate course of sterling exchange is divided, states a Bombay message of June 25th. While some financiers believe that exchange will touch two shillings sterling others declare that we shall see 1s. 6d., shortly, after the Government gold sales have come to an end and the banks have to buy sterling bills in the market against gold imports.

On the 23rd inst. the Government gold sale tenders were received, and there are to be three further fortnightly tenders. When the gold sales began the Government notified that no tenders would be accepted at a rate below that equivalent to a ten-rupee ratio for the sovereign, which meant that tenders will be accepted at Rs. 15-14-10 per tola fine gold. It is believed that the average price of the last gold sale will turn out in the neighbourhood of Rs. 91 unless tenders are withdrawn or repudiated at 1s. 10d., exchange and 20s. per ounce in London. The import price of gold is roughly Rs. 21-12 per tola, and the Government is now selling gold under exchange parity. The effect of the Government gold sales on sterling exchange is exactly the same as selling reverse council bills. From July 15th the price of sovereigns in the Bombay market will fluctuate from day to day in accordance with the bullion price of gold. The Government has given no undertaking to issue sovereigns at a fixed price, and is not likely to do so for a long time. The belief that the price of sovereigns in the bazaar will be Rs. 10 after July 14th is incorrect. There are buyers in the Bombay market for sovereigns for delivery on and from July 25th at over Rs. 12 per coin.

Intense dissatisfaction prevails in the bullion market owing to the Government maintaining an embargo on the export of silver which requires to be immediately taken off for cogent reasons, while the London bullion market is of opinion that the price of silver will go down. A contrary view is taken by New York. Affairs in the Bombay share market are a little out of joint. The Government security market is dull.

SINGAPORE LIBEL ACTION.

CHARGES OF PROFITEERING.

In the action for libel brought by the Singapore Cold Storage Company against the *Straits Times*, which made allegations of profiteering against the company, Mr. Gaunt on behalf of the *Straits Times* made application to the court, on July 13th for a commission to Australia to take evidence in the case.

A commission was granted, and the hearing of the case will consequently be delayed until the return of the commission, which will probably be in about two months' time.

JAPANESE CLAIM AGAINST GERMANY.

The *Japan Gazette* reports that two further claims against the German Government for compensation for the loss of relatives by ruthless German submarine warfare have been filed at the Kanagawa Kencho. The claimants were survivors of the late Mr. K. Aoki, of the Yokohama Specie Bank in London, and Mr. Kiyosuye Hiramoto, purser of the N.Y.K. liner *Hirano Maru*.

The Aoki family claims Y563,675 for the loss of three lives—Mr. and Mrs. Aoki and their daughter, while Y5,000 is claimed by the Hiramoto family. The victims were all lost when the *Hirano Maru* was sunk off Liverpool on her way to New York on October 2nd, 1917.

Viscount Uchida, Foreign Minister, replied that the last message from Consul Uchida was received at the Foreign Office on January 11th, but its contents did not refer to the withdrawal of Japanese residents. "With regard to the alleged firing by the Chinese warships on the Japanese, the matter is now under investigation," he said.

"It is true that the authorities received the communications from Commander Miyake and the Vice-Consul the former reporting the growing gravity of the situation, and the latter advocating the despatch of a rescue corps. The authorities could not take prompt steps at that time because of the split of opinion among the naval authorities, some considering the despatch of the rescue corps possible, and others otherwise, and it was some time before an agreement was reached among them to despatch the contingents, as requested."

NO SYMPATHY ABROAD.

Admiral Kato, Naval Minister, also replied to the interpellations, saying that no application was received from the army for the dispatch of a gunboat. "The warships were withdrawn from Nikolaievsk before the freezing season," he said, "because they could do nothing during the winter. No deputation of Japanese residents visited the Navy Department to ask for the dispatch of a gunboat." The Naval Minister further explained that all the Japanese gunboats of shallow draft available for river service were in China at the time and that the Chinese gunboats were stationed at Nikolaievsk because they were shut up by ice and could not get out.

After further questions and answers between several members and the Premier, Foreign Minister and War Minister on the Nikolaievsk affair, Baron Fujimura said that as far as he knew no sympathy seems to have been officially expressed by any foreign Government in regard to the Nikolaievsk affair, though it appears usual that regrets should be expressed by the heads of treaty countries in case of national disaster or calamity like the Nikolaievsk tragedy. "The only sympathy officially expressed by a foreigner that has come to the speaker's notice," he said, "is that which came from Ataman Semionov."

Viscount Uchida, Foreign Minister, replied that the Foreign Office has received expressions of sympathy and consolation from many Ambassadors and Ministers in Tokyo, and, though no messages have yet been received from the rulers of the treaty countries, it is expected that they will be received later on.

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WHAT shall we have for Breakfast? This question is asked in nearly every household in the East every day in the year. We can answer it for you.

FINNAN HADDOCKS	per lb.	50c.
SELECTED KIPPERS	" "	40c.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS	" "	40c.
FILET SMOKED COD	" "	60c.
SMOKED SCOTCH SALMON	" "	$2.00
FRESH " "	" "	$1.00
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FRESH GRUYERE CHEESE	" "	$1.20
PINEAPPLE BACON	" "	$1.00
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HIGH-CLASS TAILORS.

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NOTICE.

WE have This Day commenced to carry on business as General Import and Export Merchants at Nos. 50 and 52, Queen's Road Central, and we have appointed MR. P. M. PINGUET to be the Manager of our business with power to Sign per Pro.

Dated the 15th day of July, 1920.

LEPACK COMPANY, LTD.

[1245

LOST.

LAST NIGHT, at the Peak Tram Station, a Chocolate-Coloured POINTER DOG, answering to the name of DON. Finder will be rewarded on giving information to No. 92, The Peak. Telephone 1205. [1248

LOST.

ON WEDNESDAY, July 21st probably in the Peak tram, a GOLD BAR BROOCH set with 2 Diamonds and a sapphire. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to 40, The Peak. [1238

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have temporarily REMOVED our Office to No. 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Lock Hing Building, Second Floor, Room No. 19.

S. D. SETNA & CO.

Hongkong, July 21st, 1920. 1239

NOTICE.

WE have This Day REMOVED our Office to the Top Floor of Nos. 250 252, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL (Messrs. Kwong Sang Hong's main premises).

MOW FUNG & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, July 19th, 1920. [1224

NOTICE.

WE are vacating our present premises on JULY 31ST, and removing temporarily to No. 19, ICE HOUSE STREET (next to Mee Cheong, photographer). In order to avoid, as much as possible, the repacking for removal of the stocks at present displayed, we are offering for a few weeks only Smoking Requisites, Cigars and Egyptian Cigarettes, Virginia Cigarettes and Tobacco at *reductions* of 15 per cent., 10 per cent, and 5 per cent. respectively.

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Telephone 3559.

Hongkong, July 2nd, 1920. 1143

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I have brought with me new goods of the most fashionable and latest styles and ask my old patrons and constituents to extend their support as done in the past.

Inspection is cordially invited.

HIPTOOLLA,
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S.S. "FAUSANG."

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the WRECK of the above steamer as she lies on Hainan Head Reef.

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Hongkong, July 20th, 1920. [1236

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HAVING been favoured with instructions received from Mrs. CUNHA will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, July 24th, 1920, at 11 A.M., at No. 30, GRANVILLE ROAD, KOWLOON.

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising:—

Iron Bedstead, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Desk, Chairs, Dressing Table, Book case, Washstand, Vienna Chairs, Curios, Dining Table, Overmantel, Sewing Machine, Electric Fan, Glass and Crockery Wares, Pictures, Curtains, Marble Clock; Dinner Waggon, Toilet Set, Cooking Utensils and a long line of Sundries.

TERMS:—Cash on Delivery.

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VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS

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Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Carpets and Rugs, Overmantles, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror Wardrobes, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets, Crockery Glassware, Ornaments, Cabinet, Teak Bookcase, Dinner Waggons, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware, Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, Electric goods and a long line of Sundries.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of the "Wanted" variety will be inserted under a special heading the above at a charge of

$1.00 FOR THREE INSERTIONS

if they do not exceed 25 words in number and are PREPAID.

An additional charge of 50 cents will be made if the instructions for insertion are not accompanied by cash.

Those who prefer their advertisements of this description to be displayed in one inch space, as hitherto, must give instructions accordingly and will be charged at the old rates.

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes P, Q., AD., AE.

WANTED. By well-educated British Youth, with one year's experience in Merchants Office, Junior position in Mercantile firm. Reply to Box A.F., *Daily Press* Office. [39

WANTED position as Children's Nurse or Maid by Englishwoman willing to travel. Reply to Box A.G., *Daily Press* Office. [40

FOR SALE.—MOTOR CAR, Two-Seater, first class condition, self-starter etc. Fully equipped. Very reasonable price. Apply Box A.H, *Daily Press* Office. [41

ST. JOHN'S HALL.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

THIS HOSTEL will be CLOSED during JULY and AUGUST for repainting. Applications for residence may be made through the Registrar of the University. The Hostel will be open on September 1st. [1242

THE STEAM LAUNDRY CO., LTD.

THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of Sir C. P. CHATER, C.M.G. on MONDAY, JULY 26TH, 1920, at 12 NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors with a Statement of Account to the 31st May, 1920.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st July to 26th July, both days inclusive.

C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 14th, 1920. [1208

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1920, will be payable on WEDNESDAY, JULY 28TH, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 20th to WEDNESDAY, the 28th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 13th, 1920. [1199

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Four Dollar per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1920, will be payable on WEDNESDAY, JULY 28TH, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 20th to WEDNESDAY, the 28th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary to
The General Managers.

Hongkong, July 13th, 1920. [1197

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Seventy-Five Cents per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1920, will be payable on WEDNESDAY, JULY 28TH, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 20th to WEDNESDAY, the 28th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
General Agents for
THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, July 13th, 1920. [1198

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1920, will be PAYABLE on TUESDAY, AUGUST 10TH, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, August 3rd to TUESDAY, August 10th, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 17th, 1920. [1217

INTIMATION

Delightful & Refreshing

for Summer use.

Watson's

Ye Olde English

LAVENDER WATER

$1.25 $2.00 $3.75

Watson's

EAU DE COLOGNE

(Cloche d'Argent brand)

A perfume that will satisfy the most critical—in elegant crystal globe bottles.

$1.00 $1.75 $3.25

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

[11

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX RD., C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 24TH, 1920.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

THOUGH, so far as public information goes, the requisite twelve months' notice has not been given by either Great Britain or Japan of an intention to denounce the Treaty of Alliance, which runs till July, 13th, 1921, the conclusion that the Treaty will therefore remain in force and effect for another two years at least, is premature. That much has been made plain by the communication which the Governments of Great Britain and Japan jointly made on the 7th inst. to the League of Nations. While that communication says nothing about any notice having been given by either Power to terminate the Treaty, it embodies the important information that the Governments of Britain and Japan have come to the conclusion that the Anglo-Japanese Agreement of July 13th, 1911, though harmonising with the spirit of the Covenant of the League of Nations, is not entirely consistent with the letter of that Covenant, which both the Governments earnestly desire to respect. They accordingly jointly inform the League that they recognise the principle that if the said Agreement is to be continued after July, 1921, it must be in a form which is not inconsistent with that Covenant. The form of this announcement appears to ignore the provision of the Treaty which reads: "In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either Ally is actually engaged in war, the Alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded." Under this agreement if notice of intention to denounce the Treaty was not given on or before July 13th last the Treaty would continue binding for another two years at least. Evidently the present intention is that it shall be superceded by a new agreement in a modified form. The fact that the war is not yet officially at an end cannot affect the question of giving the requisite twelve months' notice. A recent British Order in Council states that while the date of the termination of war with Germany was January 10th last, the termination of the war as a whole will be when the last of the Peace Treaties is signed and ratified. Turkey has not yet signed the Treaty which the Allies have presented to her, but she is not likely to delay her signature many weeks, and it is scarcely likely that July 13th, 1921, will find England or Japan officially at war with any Power. Not everybody, perhaps, will confidently share that view, but, in any case, it is not a speculation which would restrain either Power from denouncing the Treaty since, notwithstanding the notice, the Treaty would continue in force so long as either Power remained at war with any other country. The only conclusion which can be drawn from the information conveyed by the two Governments to the League of Nations is that the present intention is to negotiate a new agreement to supercede the existing one—an agreement which shall conform, to the letter, as well as the spirit of the League of Nations Covenant. By July next year the League of Nations may be expected to have its plans formulated for dealing with acts of aggression. A cable the other day told us that the *Manchester Guardian* foreshadows that this will presumably be done by each Power undertaking formally to go to war in support of the other, after the League of Nations has definitely pronounced against the aggressor and ordered all punitive measures contemplated in Article XVI. of the Covenant. Certainly without such a force at the back of its decrees, the Covenant of the League of Nations is unlikely to be any more effective than the international agreements which were intended to guarantee the integrity of China. Though China has been protesting against the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Alliance in its present form, that Treaty has undeniably been the strongest guarantee that the Chinese people have had in the past nine years for the preservation of the integrity and independence of their country.

For being in possession of 100 rounds of ammunition a Chinese was fined $50 at the Magistracy, yesterday. The fine was paid.

No news from Peking is apparently to be explained by an interruption of the telegraph lines or the cable between Chefoo and Shanghai.

The typhoon warning from the Manila Observatory yesterday morning read:—Cyclone or typhoon near or over the Southern part of Formosa Channel, moving N.

"Market quiet, with downward tendency, owing to the absence of any demand whatever." This is the latest report in the rice market at Saigon by Messrs. Wm. G. Hale & Co., Ltd.

A pawnbroker, who was accused of unlawfully receiving a number of Police uniforms, knowing the same to have been stolen, was discharged at the Magistrary, yesterday afternoon, as there was no evidence against him.

The Leyland Hodgson Company, who are coming from Shanghai, did not arrive yesterday and consequently could not give the performance announced for last night at the Theatre Royal. The typhoon weather has thus been responsible for the elimination of two performances. This leaves to-night's performance only in the advertisement.

A fire broke out on Thursday night in a paper store at No. 118, Queen's Road West. The fire originated in the cock-loft and soon spread on to the first floor which was enveloped in flames and was destroyed, despite the efforts of the Fire Brigade. The damage is estimated at $1,000. The paper was insured in the South British Insurance Co., for $4,000.

It used to be a custom at the Magistracy when small sums of money were confiscated by the Police, in gambling raids for example, for the Magistrate to direct that these small sums should be put into the poor box. No such directions are ever heard now, and one wonders whether there are never now-a-days any cases coming before the Magistrate in which "assistance from the poor box" is needed. Yet we seem to remember a recent case or two in which assistance has been given by the Magistrates. Is this given from Treasury funds or from the Magistrate's own pocket?

HONGKONG HARBOUR.

EXPERT ADVICE REGARDING IMPROVEMENT.

The Colonial Secretary informs us that arrangements have been made for Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice, C.M.G., partner in the firm of Messrs. Coode, Matthews, Fitzmaurice, and Wilson, Consulting Engineers for Harbours, to visit the Colony towards the end of the year for the purpose of advising as to the steps necessary for the improvement and development of the harbour.

The firm of Messrs. Coode, Matthews, Fitzmaurice and Wilson are Consulting Engineers for Harbours to the Crown agents for the Colonies. They are also the Consulting Engineers for Harbours and Docks at Singapore, Colombo, Lagos and other ports; and Chief Engineers of the National Harbours at Dover and Peterhead.

Sir Charles Fitzmaurice himself was Chief Engineer to the London County Council from 1901 to 1912. He was apprenticed to the late Sir Benjamin Baker, K.C.B., and in 1916-17 was President of the Institution of Cvil Engineers. He is a Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Hon. Fellow of the Society of Engineers, Member of the Canadian Society of Engineers, Vice-Chairman of the Engineering Standards Committee, Member of the Advisory Council of the Advisory Council on Scientific and Industrial Research, and has been Chairman of the Admiralty Advisory Committee on Naval Works; Chairman of the Canal Control Committee of the Board of Trade; Chairman of the Committee dealing with Civilian Labour in London Defences (War Office); Member of the War Office Committee on Hutted Camps; Member of the Advisory Council Science Museum; and Lieut. Colonel, Engineer and Railway Staff Corps.

Sir Charles was engineer of the Rotherhithe Tunnel, the new Vauxhall Bridge, the Kingsway tramway subway (below street), the electric tramways in London, and the duplication and extension of the London main drainage system at a cost of £4,000,000.

In 1915 Sir Charles visited Australia at the request of the Commonwealth Government to advise on Naval Harbours and Works. He visited the British front in Flanders in 1915, at the request of the War Office, to advise on questions of drainage, and he has also been engaged on the Forth Bridge, railways and docks in Canada, the Blackwall Tunnel and the Nile Reservoir Dam in Assouan, Egypt. He holds the Order of Mejidieh, 2nd Class, and also the Telford and Watt Gold Medals of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

THE DOCKYARD MYSTERY.

Some mystery attaches to the supposed drowning of Warrant Officer Holmes on Wednesday night. No one on the *St. Monace* saw him fall overboard, and the presumption of his having met with a watery grave is based on the word of an Indian constable who says he heard a splash about the time at which Holmes might have been trying to climb into the tug. Holmes was due to go Home to-day to rejoin his wife and five children, the eldest of whom is a girl of 17, so it is most unlikey he took his own life. He was a strong swimmer, and even had he been under the influence of liquor, the sudden splash into the cold water must have sobered him sufficiently to allow him to cry out for help. The Naval authorities looked for his body all Thursday, but gave up the task yesterday. If he was drowned in the camber, it is strange the body was not found. It is scarcely possible, there being no current in the camber, for him to have been washed out to sea.

RUBBER DIVIDENDS.

The Shanghai-Malay Rubber Estates, Ltd., have declared a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum for the six months ending July 30th, 1920, on the issued cumulative and participating preference share capital of the company.

At a meeting of directors of the Kamunting (in Kedah) Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd., held on June 15th, it was decided to declare an interim dividend at the rate of 40 taels cents per share, to be paid on and after June 28th, to shareholders on record on that date.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY LIEUT. A. G. BRAWN.

PARADE—BATHING.

Launch will leave Blake Pier on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 5.15 p.m., and call at Kowloon ten minutes later.

Officer detailed for duty—2nd-Lieut. A. J. M. Weyman.

G. F. E. RAPSON, Bt.-Major,
Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C.

Hongkong, July 23rd, 1920.

GOT OUIJA BEAT.

"Karikaturen," of Christiania, Norway, prints this under the head of "Modern Spiritism":

Widow Hansen—"Now, children, be good while I am out. Remember papa is in the table leg watching you."

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB

LAST NIGHT'S SWIMMING FETE.

The first swimming fete of the season was held last night at the Victoria Recreation Club and was voted a success by the large gathering present. A string band was in attendance and enlivened proceedings considerably. The programme included events for ladies, girls, boys and the Services, and the entries were a record for Hongkong. Great keenness prevailed; the handicapping was good, and resulted in some extremely close finishes. The programme concluded with a water-polo match, followed by the presentation of prizes by Mr. R. E. Belilios.

The results were as follows:—

TWO LENGTHS HANDICAP.—1, E. W. Railton; 2, A. Botelho.

TWO LENGTHS HANDICAP.—1, Miss Witchell; 2, Miss Prickett.

TWO LENGTHS HANDICAP, BOYS.—1, F. Sozana; 2, F. Pereira.

FOUR LENGTHS MIXED TEAM RACE.—1, Miss Ruby Young, D. Laing and R. W. Tatam; 2, Miss Wheeler, J. R. Johnston and E. W. Railton.

SERVICES' TEAM RACE.—1, No. 3 R.G.A. (Br. Watson, Br. Wood, Br. May, Gr. Horan, Gr. Knight, Mr. Lewis); 2, H.M.S. *Tamar* (Mr. Merrin, S. B. S. Hayward, W. Stone, E. Coles, S. Sutherland, L. Handford).

TWO LENGTHS HANDICAP, LADIES.—1, Miss D. Windebank; 2, Miss R. Young.

HIGH DIVE.—1, D. Laing; 2, G. C. Jorge.

HONOUR AMONG THIEVES?

UNION INSURANCE SERVANTS' QUARTERS ENTERED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese youth was charged with stealing a quantity of clothing, valued at $195, from the servants' quarters of the Union Insurance Society of Canton.

Defendant stated that he and another man committed the robbery. They entered the premises and the other man seized a bundle of clothing and then went off, promising to meet him at the Mon Mo Temple. He had, however, failed to keep his promise.

Inspector Blackman stated that entry into the premises was affected by means of a false key. The servants were at work at the time. Defendant evidently knew the plan of the quarters as his father was employed at the Union Insurance Society's office as a coolie. When the things were missed the servants suspected defendant as he had been seen with bad characters. They traced him and had him searched and a false key, which fitted the lock, was found in his possession, also some of the stolen clothing.

Defendant, when asked where the other man was, said he did not know his address.

Defendant's father said his son was a very bad boy and used to loaf about the streets with rascals and ruffians. He sent him out of the house.

Defendant was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

AIR CONQUEST OF THE ATLANTIC.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE ON THE LESSONS.

Sir Arthur Whitten Brown, R.A.F.—with the assistance of "Contact" (Captain Alan Bott)—has completed his narrative of his flight as navigator with the late Capt. Sir John Alcock as pilot in the Vickers-Vimy-Royce aeroplane across the Atlantic on June 14th-15th, 1919. The first instalment appears in the current issue of the *Air Force Record*.

Lord Northcliffe, who long before the flight was thought possible by most people, offered a prize of £10,000 for its accomplishment, writes in an introduction that the story will become "an aerial classic."

"It is now for us to reap," he states, "in the development of commercial air transport, the fruit not only of flights like these, but of the heroism and sacrifice of our pilots in war.

"In this respect, though I cannot pretend to follow technical progress as closely as I should wish, I am told that the men and machines are at the moment ahead of the organization on the earth which should facilitate flying in mists and fogs, and also at night. Our aim, therefore, must be to consolidate and extend commercially by the equipment and maintenance of international airways, that knowledge and data which are now available."

Paying a "very well-deserved tribute to the man who from the beginning has backed with money his faith in the future of aviation," Sir Arthur states that the pioneer work of aeronautics has been helped enormously by the generous prizes of Lord Northcliffe and the *Daily Mail* for the first flight across the Channel, from London to Manchester, around Britain, and finally across the Atlantic. "The prizes," he adds, "were intended to stimulate effort and development. This object was achieved."

TURKEY'S CRUMBLING EMPIRE:

GREEKS LAND TROOPS IN EASTERN THRACE.

EMIR FEISUL ACCEPTS FRENCH CHALLENGE:

WILL APPEAL TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

SPA CONFERENCE:

MR LLOYD GEORGE'S STATEMENT.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURKEY'S CRUMBLING EMPIRE.

GREEKS ENTERING EASTERN THRACE.

LONDON, July 21st.

A Salonika message confirms the statement that Greek troops have begun an advance with a view to occupying East Thrace.

A message from Sofia states that the Premier, M. Stambulinski, has announced that Bulgaria will observe strict neutrality in regard to events in East Thrace.

TURKS FLEE.

LONDON, July 21st.

A Greek official statement says that the Greek Army and Navy, with the co-operation of two British Dreadnoughts, have successfully landed troops at Heraclea, Rodosto and Sultankeui on the Sea of Marmora. The Turkish troops fled.

MORE GREEK SUCCESSES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 21st.

The Greeks landed, yesterday, at Rodosto and Eregli, under cover of British dreadnoughts. There was no opposition.

SYRIAN APPEAL.

TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LONDON, July 21st.

The *Times'* Cairo correspondent states that the Syrian Government is appealing to the League of Nations regarding France's action in occupying points on the Syrian railway.

EARLIER CABLES.

EMIR FEISUL ACCEPTS THE ULTIMATUM.

LONDON, July 21st.

It is stated from a French source that Emir Feisul has accepted the French ultimatum.

EMPIRE FORESTRY COMMISSION.

AN AUDIENCE OF THE KING.

LONDON, July 21st.

Delegates of the Empire Forestry Commission attended Buckingham Palace to-day. Mr. Mackay, of Victoria, presented an address to His Majesty, who, replying, specially welcomed the oversea members, and congratulated the Home forest authority on joining hands with the Empire foresters so soon after the war.

His Majesty expressed his satisfaction that India and the other Dominions, where forest science was already part of the national life, were placing their experience at the disposal of those parts of the Empire to which the importance of the subject was brought home for the first time by the experience of the war.

JACK JOHNSON.

SURRENDERS TO AMERICAN AUTHORITIES.

LOS ANGELAS, July 21st.

The boxer Jack Johnson, who has for twelve months been a fugitive from justice, surrendered to the American authorities on the Mexican border. He will be taken to Chicago to serve a sentence of a year's imprisonment for violation of the White Slave Act.

THE WINGFIELD SCULLS.

LONDON, July 21st.

The Wingfield Sculls, from Putney to Mortlake—the first race since 1914—was won by Beresford, Jr., his time being 23mins. 14secs. Beresford represents Britain at the Olympic Games in sculling.

LATEST CABLES.

RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

POLISH QUESTION THREATENING RUPTURE.

A serious situation has arisen between the Allies and Soviet Russia respecting Poland. The next few days are pregnant with issues of peace and war. The Government have adopted the view that the Soviet reply means the acceptance of an armistice. They are now taking steps to test this view directly, without delay. If the Soviet try to defeat Poland, before granting an armistice, the whole edifice of better relations between Europe and Russia, which Great Britain has been attempting to build up, will collapse.

The Soviet reply offers Poland a better eastern frontier than the Treaty of Versailles.

The Bolshevist trade delegates in London have founded a Russian Trade Delegation Bank of which they are the directors. M. Krassin will, probably, be appointed as manager. It is reported that £2,000,000 in Russian gold is coming to Great Britain.

RUSSIAN GOLD FOR UNITED STATES

ROUBLES RESTRICTIONS TO BE REMOVED.

WASHINGTON, July 21st.

The State Department will shortly announce the removal of restrictions on the importation of Russian roubles, involving the importation of Russian gold into the United States.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

TRIUMPHAL RECEPTION IN TASMANIA.

HOBART, July 21st.

The Prince of Wales's reception in Tasmania was the climax of the Australasian tour. It was a continuous triumph. There was unbounded enthusiasm shown at all functions which His Royal Highness attended.

EARLIER CABLES.

HAS A SLIGHT ATTACK OF LARYNGITIS.

LAUNCESTON, TASMANIA, July 21st.

The Prince of Wales arrived here to-day, and was vociferously welcomed. He is suffering from a slight attack of laryngitis, and is unable to use his voice.

POLAND'S TROUBLES.

BRITISH REPLY TO SOVIET NOTE.

LONDON, July 21st.

The British reply to the Soviet Note was despatched to Moscow yesterday. It assumes that the Soviet is ready to make peace, but suggests that some of the Soviet's arguments cast a doubt on the point.

Meanwhile, in order to test the Soviet's sincerity, the Poles have been advised to apply for an armistice.

If the Soviet declines and invades Poland, British trade negotiations will be stopped and the Russian Mission at present in Reval will not proceed to England until the question is settled.

BOLSHEVIK PUSH HAS SPENT ITSELF.

LONDON, July 21st.

A telegram from Warsaw says that in spite of the repeated Bolshevist attacks, the Galician frontier is sufficiently protected. The Poles securely hold the approaches to Brest-Litovsk and Lwow, also central Pripet.

The telegram adds that it is evident from last week's fighting that the Bolshevik push has spent itself. Everything points to the situation becoming stationary.

THE SPA CONFERENCE.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY THE PREMIER.

LONDON, July 21st.

In the House of Commons, on the motion for adjournment, Mr. Lloyd George made a statement in regard to the Spa Conference.

He paid a high tribute to the Greek troops who are clearing up the situation in Asia Minor. He expressed his confidence that the Greeks would be similarly successful in Thrace.

He was very hopeful that Turkey would sign the Treaty, because the Turks would recognise that it was the best means of enabling Turkey to preserve the Dominions left her by the Treaty and start life on a surer and sounder basis than in the past.

The question of Poland had given the Allies very great anxiety. The Polish attack on Russia was reckless and foolish, and its only excuse was Bolshevist interference in Polish affairs. Poland was legitimately afraid of Soviet Russia, and anxious to have some form of a buffer State.

Mr. Lloyd George said that an independent Poland is essential to the whole fabric of peace. If the Bolshevists overran Poland, they would have marched right up to the German frontier. That is the great temptation to Germany. It would be a cheap way of escaping their obligations.

There were millions of trained men in Germany, and the effect of the Bolshevists' overrunning Poland might be to deprive the Allies of the fruits of victory. Therefore, the Allies concluded that they must take steps to arrest the destruction of Poland and the march of the Bolshevist Armies through Poland.

A note had been sent from Spa to the Soviet Government. It was sent with the full consent of the Allies. The Allies made it clear to Poland that they would assist Poland to defend her own frontiers and her own independence.

The Polish Premier undertook to withdraw the Polish Army to the legitimate frontiers of Poland, and defend the frontiers and seek peace on that basis.

Mr. Lloyd George described the Soviet Government's reply as ambiguous and largely propaganda. As far as he could understand, the Soviet said they were willing to negotiate with Poland directly. They alleged that the Allies had treated Poland badly in fixing the boundary. They wanted give more to Poland, and promised to consider an armistice in a friendly spirit, but, apparently, they were only prepared to discuss the matter with a Proletariat Government.

The Soviet were not entitled to dictate to Poland what sort of Government it should have. In order to test the Soviet's *bona fides*, the Allies had advised Poland to apply to the Soviet for an armistice with a view to peace. In our reply to Moscow, we were bound to make it clear that if, in spite of the Polish application for an armistice, the Russian armies still marched on, we would give Poland such assistance as we could. We were bound to do everything in our power to avert the wiping out of Poland, which would be fatal to the peace of Europe.

Mr. Lloyd George confirmed the report that the Russian delegates to England were remaining at Reval, pending the Soviet's further reply. Time, however, was pressing, and France and Britain had sent envoys to Poland to investigate the question of assisting the people to defend their frontiers. France was sending General Weygand, and Marshal Foch would follow if necessary.

Referring to Germany, the Premier thought that Herr Fehrenbach and Herr von Simons were honourable and upright men, doing their best to cope with the gigantic difficulties. They had clearly made up their minds to do their utmost to carry out the Treaty, but the Allies were not confident they could do it.

Regarding reparation, Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that a complete understanding had been reached by the Allies, and confirmed the particulars already published.

Dealing with the question of coal, the Premier stated that of the difference between the export and inland price of German coal, five marks per ton would be paid in cash to Germany and the balance would be advanced to Germany for the purchase of food and clothing. He added there was no doubt that the population was gravely underfed. The figures of infantile mortality were appalling, while investigations bore out the assertion that the miners were unable to turn out their quota of coal because they were underfed. Therefore, an arrangement had been made that more than half the commercial value of coal would be advanced to provide the necessary food and clothing.

Regarding reparation, the Germans had submitted a general scheme for liquidating reparations. That document was a very able and very valuable one, as giving clear proof that the Germans were making a real effort to grapple with the problem of indemnity. There was no attempt at evasion. It had been decided to appoint a Committee of experts to discuss the document with the Germans.

Arrangements were also made at Spa enabling the question of war criminals to be dealt with effectively at an early date. Mr. Lloyd George remarked, incidentally, that it was not in the least clear that the delay in the arrests of the criminals rested with the Germans.

Regarding disarmament, he expressed the opinion that the naval portion would be completed by the end of September. Considerable progress had also been made in the military programme, but there were still 3,000,000 rifles in Germany unsurrendered, while, although 25,000 guns had been surrendered, only about half had been destroyed. The Allies were now destroying them at the rate of about 1,000 weekly. He estimated that there were still 900,000 armed men in Germany, also too much war material spread about the country.

The Premier thought that the rifles had not been surrendered because the Extreme Right and the Extreme Left did not trust each other, not because they distrusted the Allies. The Allies were demanding that Germany insist that both sections give up their arms. The position was dangerous. The Allies therefore insisted on the issue of a proclamation demanding the surrender of rifles by September.

In conclusion, Mr. Lloyd George eloquently compared the present position with that of two years ago when almost to the very day, the Kaiser started from Spa after sending his message "The next stop will be Versailles."

Mr. Asquith, while regretting that the Powers had not succeeded in preventing Poland from embarking on a foolish adventure, agreed that Poland must not be overrun by the Bolsheviks. The Allies should take steps, on the initiative of the League of Nations.

Mr. Lloyd George, intervening, said that one of the most vehement portions of the Bolshevik reply was the refusal to have anything to do with the League.

Mr. Asquith, continuing, expressed his satisfaction that the Spa Conference had seen the desirability of revising the Treaty in regard to coal and disarmament. He hoped that consideration would be further extended, as experience was gained of the working of the Treaty.

Mr. Lloyd George, replying to the question of Mr. Asquith, said that he thought the German representatives to the forthcoming Conference at Geneva would come prepared with provisional figures regarding the amount payable to the Allies, but the final figures could only be settled when a decision had been reached regarding Silesia.

Colonel Samuel Hoare said he was of the opinion that eventually the inter-Allied war debts would have to be wiped off. He suggested that meanwhile, in order to dissipate French suspicions that our policy was dictated by material considerations, we should wipe out France's liability to pay interest on the £515,000,000 owing us.

Mr. Lloyd George, winding up, disclaimed British responsibility in General Wrangel's operations. The Bolshevik reply offered an amnesty to Wrangel. We were anxious for peace on the basis of the independence of Poland. He referred to the false impressions in Russia as regards the British, which made negotiation of the much-desired peace almost impossible. He believed that the Bolsheviks would be greatly mistaken if they invaded Poland, where the forces were much more formidable than they imagined.

GERMANY.

NEUTRAL IN RUSSO-POLISH SITUATION.

BERLIN, July 21st.

It is officially stated that Germany continues to maintain complete neutrality on the Russo-Polish question.

WIRELESS STATIONS RESUME.

German wireless stations have resumed full and unrestricted operations, proceeding on an even more intensified scale than before the war. Nauen resumes sending out Press news, which will be reaching far distant countries.

LATEST CABLES.

AMERICA CUP.

THE SECOND RACE.

LONDON, July 20th.

The *Shamrock* won to-day.

SANDY HOOK, July 20th.

The *Shamrock* won the second Cup race, beating the *Resolute* by only a few seconds, after deducting 7min. 1sec. as time allowance in favour of the latter.

FOURTH RACE TOOK PLACE YESTERDAY.

SANDY HOOK, July 21st.

The *Shamrock* finished 18secs. ahead of the *Resolute*, but lost on the time-allowance.

The next race is on Friday.

LONDON, July 21st.

The *Resolute* won the third race.

EARLIER CABLES.

"SHAMROCK" LOSES THIRD RACE ON TIME ALLOWANCE.

SANDY HOOK, July 21st.

The third race attracted great interest. The *Shamrock* led at the start, but the *Resolute* crossed her bows an hour later and increased her lead to half a mile and rounded the half way mark a minute and three-quarters ahead. On the homeward run, the *Shamrock* repassed the *Resolute* and finished eighteen seconds ahead. She was therefore beaten on the time allowance by seven minutes one second.

A Navy blimp observing the race fell in Jamaica Bay. The crew and the newspaper men aboard were easily rescued.

THE "SHAMROCK'S" SECOND WIN.

SANDY HOOK, July 21st.

The *Shamrock's* victory was very popular. Sir Thomas Lipton was the centre of extravagant enthusiasm. The finish was very exciting. The *Resolute* made a determined attempt to beat the *Shamrock* on the time allowance.

OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.

MILITARY LORRY AMBUSHED.

LONDON, July 21st.

A military lorry was ambushed yesterday near Macroon in Ireland. The driver rushed through a hail of shot but an officer was fatally wounded. Two soldiers were seriously injured, and three slightly injured.

The Roscommon District Council has decided to impose on inhabitants between 17 and 40 compulsory military service in the Republican Volunteers and a levy of 6d. in the £ to cover expenditure for their training and equipment, which the Volunteers will be authorised to collect.

Another mail train was stopped by an armed band near Carrick-on-Shannon and the mails were removed.

The first West Meath Sinn Fein land court opened at Mullingar. There was a large attendance of solicitors and clients and the public. The proceedings progressed for an hour, when a large force of military and police arrived, with an armoured car. The President of the Court dispersed the meeting on request.

RIOTING AT BELFAST.

LONDON, July 22nd.

Fighting occurred in the Belfast shipyards. The Unionists refused to work with Sinn Feiners and drove them home. Some jumped into the river and swam away. A score were injured. Subsequently, Sinn Feiners stoned the Unionist shipyard workers returning from work. Troops with fixed bayonets stopped the fighting.

LATER.

Serious rioting broke out at Belfast late on Wednesday night. The police and military were called out.

Sinn Feiners attacking the police with stones and bottles were dispersed by baton charges, the military firing blank over the heads of the rioters.

Afterwards the military erected barbed wire entanglements separating the Sinn Feiners and the Unionists.

There was considerable looting. Six public-houses were rifled. The streets are strewn with beer barrels, beds, and other things lifted from ships.

Several fires broke. So far as is known three persons were killed and thirty injured.

The military, armed with machine-guns, are establishing cordons in the disturbed area. Firing continued until 2.30 o'clock this morning.

AMERICAN RAILWAYMEN.

BIG INCREASE OF PAY.

CHICAGO, July 20th.

The Railway Labour Board shortly issues its first award in regard to the increase of pay to the country's 2,000,000 railway workers. It is reliably reported that the award will average 50 to 60 per cent. of the amount asked, otherwise, about half a billion dollars.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PRESIDENT WILSON SUMMONS ASSEMBLY MEETING.

LONDON, July 21st.

At the request of the Council of the League of Nations, President Wilson has summoned a meeting of the Assembly of the League at Geneva on November 15th.

MUNIFICENT GIFT TO CAMBRIDGE.

£165,000 FOR BIOCHEMISTRY.

The *Times'* University correspondent says:—

Following on the provision of means to found a Chair of Biochemistry at Oxford has come a large endowment for the same subject at Cambridge, where a Chair has existed for some years. The directors of the Commercial Union Assurance Company have allotted no less than £165,000 for a building of Biochemistry, on a site provided by the University, for the provision of adequate incomes for the professor and his staff, and for the endowment of research.

The study of biochemistry is one which of late years has received ample support in the United States of America, and has made much progress there, but up till now it has had no great encouragement in this country. It has been impossible hitherto to provide adequate financial support for the subject at Cambridge, though about a year ago the difficulties were lessened by generous assistance from Sir Otto Beit and the trustees who control the research fellowships founded in memory of his brother. It will now have great opportunities for progress.

A living being in one of its aspects—it has doubtless many others—consists of a material system continuously undergoing changes which represent essentially a great number of organized chemical reactions. It is the ultimate task of the biochemist to describe living beings from this point of view. While the morphologist and the microscopist describe their structure, it is for the chemist to take a further step and describe so far as he can the dynamic events which are always associated with their living tissues. A full description of this sort is a distinct goal, but on the way to that goal the biochemist is providing not theoretical knowledge alone, but knowledge with many practical applications.

PROBLEMS OF BACTERIA.

The range of his studies must logically extend from the lowest to the highest in the scale of life. Micro-organisms present chemical problems of peculiar interest, and everything that can be discovered concerning them makes for a better understanding of the diseases which they cause. At the moment, moreover, a new development seems to be at hand for micro-organisms. Bacterial yeasts have for centuries been employed for the production of our wines and beers, and of the alcohol which has so many uses in industry, but the chemical activities of micro-organisms are exceedingly diverse, and in the future they will be employed to produce many products of importance besides alcohol. Some of them have done much harm to man, especially when he was wholly ignorant of their existence, but multitudes of them stand ready for his service. They have but to be studied and understood as chemical mechanisms.

Of the ways of the green plant, and especially of the means whereby it produces nutriment for animals and man, there is yet much more to be learnt by the application of biochemical methods. These methods, indeed, are of the utmost importance to scientific agriculture, but perhaps the most important task of the biochemist is to study from his particular standpoint the body of man. When the chemical processes of the body run smoothly we have health; their disorganization is one aspect of disease. Not to pathology alone, but to practical medicine biochemistry has yet great contributions to make. Its votaries must bring to their task a knowledge of the theory and practice of chemistry, combined, however, with an appreciation of the problems of biology and medicine. This combination calls for a special training and justifies the recognition of biochemistry as a special branch of science.

STRUCTURE OF THE ATOM.

ELECTRICAL NUCLEUS.

The Bakerian Lecture was delivered on June 8th before the Royal Society by Sir Ernest Rutherford, whose subject was "The Nuclear Construction of the Atom." He said that during recent years much attention had been paid to the nature and structure of atoms. The atomic theory of matter had been definitely proved. The mass of the individual atoms, and the number in any given weight of matter, were now known with considerable accuracy. Not only was matter known to be made up of atoms, but electricity was also atomic in nature, and there was a definite unit of electrical charge which could not further be subdivided. The negative electron, which was a constituent of all atoms of matter, was probably nothing more than an isolated unit of negative electricity, and its small mass was electrical in origin. It had long been considered probable that the atom is an electrical structure, consisting of positive and negative particles, held in equilibrium by electric or magnetic forces. In recent years evidence had accumulated that an atom consists of a positively charged nucleus surrounded a distance by a distribution of electrons to make it electrically neutral. The electrical charge on the atomic nucleus was the fundamental part of an atom, for on it depended not only the number of the external electrons, but also their arrangement. This nucleus charge varied in a very simple way from atom to atom.

A MATADOR'S ENDURANCE.

MADRID, June 8th.

The record of the matador Larita during the past fortnight shows that the race of hardy men that produced the *conquistadores* is not yet extinct.

With a chest wound received at Vista Alegre still open, Larita fought at Aranjuez on Sunday week, at Bilbao on Thursday—where his face was ripped open from the corner of the lip to the cheek-bone—returned by motor and train to Madrid to get his wound dressed by a specialist, and, despite the latter's remonstrances, proceeded on the same day to Valencia to embark for Palma de Mallorca, where he found himself alone on Sunday, his companion matador having missed the boat. Despite his wound, Larita had already dispatched four bulls before his comrade arrived from the peninsula by aeroplane to relieve him of the duty of killing the last two bulls of the *corrida*.—*The Times.*



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YOUTH FOR THE AGED.

PROFESSOR VERONOFF'S INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS.

Professor Veronoff, surgeon to the Russian Hospital in Paris, whose experiments in treating thyroid deficiency in children by grafting the thyriod gland from apes have attracted much attention, has made further experiments to counteract the natural advance of old age, reports a correspondent in *The Times*.

It has long been a suggestion that a body known as the "interstitial substance" is responsible for the maintenance of that vigour and strength which we associate with youth. Professor Veronoff has carried out some experiments on animals and claims that by grafts of interstitial substance he has restored youth to creatures in various stages of old age. He has now made similar grafts from apes on two old persons who submitted themselves for the experiment. The grafts have taken, but as only one month has elapsed it is not yet clear whether the end result of the operation—restoration of the phenomena of youth—will occur. Should it do so we shall have measured a very considerable advance in our knowledge of physiological processes.

For a long time it has been one of the objects of science to transplant organs from one animal to another. The experiments which have been made have by no means always been attended by failure, as is often supposed. Indeed the work of Carrel in America and of other workers has shown that organs can be transplanted and will grow in the new soil.

But there is one important proviso. If a successful transplantation is to be carried out the animals must be of the same species. Grafts made from an animal of one species to another of a different species have, except in a few cases and as the result of a prolonged preparation, failed to grow, and have as a rule soon been got rid of by the body.

This fact robbed much of the work of its application to human conditions, for manifestly transplantations as between man and man could not frequently be carried out. On the other hand, it inspired many workers with a keen desire to attempt the difficult task, and if possible to avoid the problem.

Among these was Professor Veronoff. Faced by several cases of thyroid deficiency in children—which cases had not made great progress in thyroid administration by mouth—he conceived the idea of attempting to graft a portion of the gland of one of the higher apes. He was led to this by consideration of the fact, as stated by him to the Academie de Medicine, that "the blood of man and of the great apes is identical both from the point of view of its chemical reactions and of the character of the red and white corpuscles."

A boy of 14 was operated on. At the age of eight he had developed signs of thyroid insufficiency following scarlet fever. His development, mental and physical, was arrested, and both his parents and teachers had remarked on the change in his condition. Many doctors saw the patient and thyroid treatment was given. It did well at first, but each time it was stopped, even for a fortnight, the case at once relapsed, and all the old symptoms reappeared. Moreover, even the administration of the thyroid substance did not completely restore the child to normal.

Professor Veronoff at first proposed that one of the parents should give a portion of the thyroid gland for the child. But this was negatived. He then suggested the experiment on the ape. The operation took place in the south of France in 1913 in the presence of 12 doctors, including physicians and surgeons and several veterinary surgeons. The ape was chloroformed by one anæsthetist; the child by another. Unhappily the left lobe of the thyroid gland of the ape, which was to have been used, was accidentally plunged, after removal, into boiling water, and so killed. It was thus necessary to use the right lobe, and the ape, deprived in this manner of the whole of its thyroid gland, died four days later.

The right lobe was placed in the neck of the child in the same position as the normal gland usually occupies. It was incidentally observed that the child's own gland was in a state of degeneration, and was of little value.

The new gland was "perfectly tolerated" by the child. In a month the symptoms of the disease began to abate. This, however, might only have been due to absorption of thyroid substance from the ape's gland, and to actual functioning of the gland. At the end of 14 months, however, the boy was normal. He later was passed for service in the French Army, and served during the war.

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From to-day onwards there are to be distributed one million hair-health parcels free of all cost—each parcel to contain a Complete Outfit for the care of the hair.

Every man and woman can have this priceless wealth of beautiful hair if he or she will only devote two minutes a day to the practice of the wonderfully successful "Harlene Hair-Drill." To-day, too, you can prove the truth of this statement without fee or obligation.

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The whole process takes no more than two minutes a day, and is enthusiastically praised by a host of "Hair-Drill" devotees for the marvellously refreshing and rejuvenating feeling this every-morning toilet exercise gives before facing the day's work.

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You, as one of the Nation's workers, can secure one of these hair-health parcels at once by simply posting the coupon below, together with your name and address, and 6 annas in stamps, to cover cost of postage and packing of the parcel.

By return you will receive this Four-Fold Gift:—

1. A trial Bottle of "Harlene," the ideal liquid food and natural growth-promoting tonic for the hair.
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In the course of a few days you will find every strand of your hair waking up to new vitality and new strength; you will find a new sparkle and fullness revivifying the hair, and all the lovely light and shade, as well as the delicate tints of the hair which have been dulled down, will reawaken, and your hair will rapidly take on a new lease of life and beauty.

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After a Free Trial you will be able to obtain supplies of "Harlene" and "Cremex" Shampoo Powders from all Bazaars and Drug Stores throughout India.

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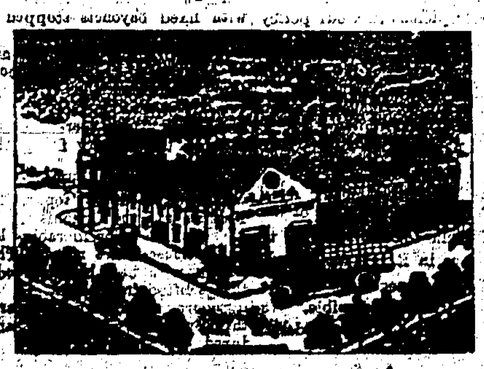
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THE AFFABLE PUBLIC MAN.

A reviewer of Sir Philip Gibbs' latest war-book says:—

As a tailpiece to so many sombre quotations we may quote one of the more genial of Mr. Gibbs' many sketches—most of them are pretty mordant—of British Generals whom he names. It was General Hunter Weston, a corps commander, but also a politician and very much the affable public man, who spoke of himself in the House of Commons one day as "a plain, blunt soldier," and the army roared with laughter from end to end. There was nothing plain or blunt about him. He was a man of airy imagination and a wide range of loosely bound knowledge, and theories on life and war which he put forward with flowery eloquence. It was of General Hunter Weston that the story was told about the drunken soldier put on to a stretcher and covered with a blanket, to get him out of the way when the corps commander made a visit to the lines.

"What's this?" said the general.

"Casualty, sir," said the quaking platoon commander.

"Not bad, I hope."

"Dead, sir," said the subaltern. He meant dead drunk.

The general drew himself up and said in his dramatic way: "The corps commander salutes the honoured dead!"

And the drunken private put his head out from under the blanket and asked: "What's the old geezer chewin' of?

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IMPORTS AND PRICE CONTROL

NEW ZEALAND'S EXPERIENCE.

The *Times'* Wellington correspondent writes:—

For five years the Dominion of New Zealand has experimented with price control. All the experiments have been subject to the effect of the wall of Imperial purchase contracts that has hedged in the principal primary products from the depredations of speculators. So far as imported goods are concerned the country has been as a beleaguered city, paying any price for any thing that could be smuggled in. In three months the Imperial contract wall will collapse, and the people are wondering whether the prospect opened to them will be one of plenty and low prices or of famine costs.

The termination of the contracts, with little prospect of renewal, on various dates between June 30th and July 31st will of course, mean much to the producer, but on the Dominion consumer it will also have an important effect, for the contracts have been used to stabilize the prices of New Zealand produce to New Zealand consumers. The Dominion has made other attempts at price control, but none has been so widely effective as these contracts, of which local price control is merely an accidental result. The Government has bought wheat and wheat options in Canada and sold both at a loss; it has made favourable wheat contracts with New South Wales and profited; it has subsidized flour millers to the extent of £213,000 in a year (quite a small sum compared with Great Britain) to keep the 4lb. loaf at 5½d.; it has sold State coal at 2s. a cwt. while all other coal cost 3s.; it has fixed prices in minor ways. The first Foodstuffs Commission found no evidence of unreasonable profits, but it concluded an agreement with New Zealand's only sugar company which has kept the price down to 3½d. a lb. and assured supplies. The Commission also tried to fix a price for wheat, but it would not stay fixed.

Succeeding the Commission came a permanent Board of Trade, which had a first task of endeavouring to keep down the price of butter, then sold in an open market. It was not until the Imperial purchase contract was made that real stability was assured. Even so the Board went to much trouble to keep the local retail price at 1s. 8d. a lb., below export parity. This was because of a rash promise made by Mr. Massey that butter should not rise above this figure, and because of a general political belief that any Government which did not live up to this promise would be damned at once and dead shortly afterwards. In the end the Government had to pay £340,000 to maintain this article of faith.

In other minor ways the Board of Trade has worked, and with some success, to equalize distribution and check profits where distribution has been unequal. In conjunction with a committee of merchants, it has controlled 57 grocery lines, and its consent has been required for any price increase. But because a New Zealand Board of Trade can exercise no control over suppliers abroad, and most groceries are imported, the effect has been small. Even with local production there have been mistakes—with bacon, for example. The price was rising, so control was instituted. Supplies diminished to vanishing point. Farmers would not breed pigs when they could use their milk by-products more profitably. In the end control was removed, the import duty was lifted, and an embargo was placed on export. Now supplies are improving and prices have risen only slightly.

But these small ventures have been quite overshadowed by the effect of the Imperial requisitions, and the fact that the Imperial purchases in cold store could always be drawn upon to stabilize the local prices of fresh produce. Retail butchers may buy frozen meat at Imperial rates, and butter and cheese have been supplied from the cool store. Wool also is supplied to New Zealand manufacturers at the Imperial price schedule, but the local mills cannot keep the Dominion market supplied, and imports still govern clothing prices.

When the contracts expire the Government and the people have to face this situation—extra Dominion production is beyond control; Dominion production is largely primary; the primary producer is politically dominant and will not tolerate price control save in the form of a war-time British contract which is not one-sided and has an appeal to Imperial patriotism. The dealings in hides illustrate this. The British hide purchase ended in March, 1919. The Board of Trade was then bargaining with manufacturers for the production of standardized boots. In order that there might be a firm basis for costing, a schedule of hide prices was named. The manufacturers were very slow in making the boots, and the farmers forced the cancellation of the hide schedule. Immediately hide prices advanced 50 to 100 per cent. The public is wondering if there will be a similar movement when other Imperial requisitions end, whether butter will cost 4s. instead of 1s. 8d., and meat rise to double the present values.

The Dominion cost of living in foodstuffs is not great, but 20 per cent. of it has accrued in the past year. The public is becoming restive, and a stampede in the prices of primary products would mean serious aggravation of the industrial restlessness.

TRAVEL TO-DAY AND THIRTY YEARS AGO.

Lord Farrer indicates the doubtful nature of present-day progress by pointing out that thirty years ago a journey from London to Paris could be done in 5½ hours, at a cost of £2 17s. 6d. Under Government controlled railways, with passports and other formalities, the journey takes 9 hours and costs about double. By air the journey from London to Paris is advertised to take 2½ hours, but as the aerodromes are outside Paris and London, the journey from centre to centre takes about 4 hours and cost £15 15s. Similarly in steamship services, the journey between London and Yokohama, *vid* Suez, takes as long as it did thirty years ago, if not longer, and costs more.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 23rd, at 9.0.—Warning to Hongkong, Phulien and Coast Ports:—Typhoon within 60 miles of Lat. 22 deg. N. Long. 117 deg. E., moving N.W.

July 23rd, at 11.08.—No returns from Japan and Weihaiwei.

Pressure has increased slightly to moderately at all stations reporting; it has commenced to give way again at Hongkong. The Tongking depression has filled up; the depression near the Pratas yesterday is advancing towards Swatow.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.07 inch. Total since January 1st, 64.14 inches against an average of 48.01 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N. to W. winds, fresh to strong; cloudy, rainy & squally later.
Formosa Channel	S.E. winds fresh to strong
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
Southcoast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	Cyclonic gales.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, July 23rd.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.37	29.38	29.38
Temperature	85	78	87
Humidity	79	93	57
Wind Direction	West	West	NNE
„ Force	2	2	4
Weather	0	c	0
Rain	0.15	—	0.07

Highest open-air Temperature on 22nd...86
Lowest open-air Temperature on 23rd...77

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From July 24th to 30th, 1920.

Days of Week or Days of Month.		High Water. H'kong Standard Time.	Height.	Low Water. H'kong Standard Time.	Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Satur	24	m 4 26	5 5	m 11 22	2 9
		5 42 a	3 9	5 a	3 3
Sun.	25	m 5 18	5 8	m 0 39	2 5
		7 8 a	3 9	11 1 a	3 4
Mon.	28	m 6 3	6 1	1 31 a	2 0
		8 :2 a	4 0	11 58 a	3 4
Tues.	27	m 6 42	6 4		
		9 1 a	4 0	2 8 a	1 6
Wed.	28	m 7 19	6 7	m 0 51	3 4
		9 39 a	4 2	2 42 a	1 3
Thur.	29	m 7 53	6 9	m 1 41	3 3
		10 8 a	4 3	3 14 a	1 0
Fri.	30	m 8 26	7 1	m 2 7	3 1
		10 30 a	4 4	3 45 a	0 9



91

MARTIN'S
APIOLASTEEL
PILLS
MARTIN'S
APIOLASTEEL
PILLS
94

BEECHAM'S
la-rola
YOUR SKIN AND COMPLEXION
as we have it in a Perfect Condition of Health when caused by a regular use of Beecham's La-rola. It effectually removes all Roughness, Redness, Tan, Irritation, and Spots, and is the ideal Soothing and Refreshing of all Toilets. Of all Chemists and Stores.
Manufactured by
T. BEECHAM & SON, CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD, HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE
VETARZO
PURIFIES BLOOD, REGULATES BRAIN AND NERVE FORCE.
MAKES A CENTURY OF PILLS FOR THE LIVER & KIDNEYS
DR. LE CLERC'S
PILLS
Of Chemists, Stores, &c., or from LE CLERC MED. CO. LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"HOPSANG"	Sun.,	25th July, D'light.
SHANGHAI	"CHOYSANG"	Sun.,	25th July, D'light.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSANG"	Tues.,	27th July, D'light.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"TAKSANG"	Tues.,	27th July, 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Wed.,	28th July, D'light.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"CHAKSANG"	Wed.,	28th July, 3 p.m.
MOJI & KOBE	"TAKSANG"	Wed.,	28th July, 5 p.m.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Fri.,	30th July, 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta. Penang and Singapore; returning fro a Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation. Sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesseltor, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.
S.S. "CHAKSANG"
will be despatched on or about July 28th, at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA.
Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading (Transhipment at Singapore) to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.
For Freight or Passage apply to—
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,
GENERAL MANAGERS
TELEPHONE No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE
Joint Service of Steamers.
U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.
OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
"GLENSANDA"	30th July.
"GLENARIFFE"	6th Aug.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENGYLE"	31st July.	GENOA, LONDON & ANTWERP.
M/V. "GLENTARA"	about 13th Aug.	GENOA, LONDON & ANTWERP.
M/V. "GLENAMOY"	„ 22nd Aug.	LONDON & ROTTERDAM
S/S. "GLENSANDA"	„ 6th Sept.	LONDON & ANTWERP.
M/V. "GLENARIFFE"	Middle of September	GENOA, LONDON & ANTWERP.
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	End of Sept.	GENOA, LONDON & ANTWERP.

Movements are subject to change without notice.
For freights or further particulars please apply to:—
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS: The Glen Line, Ltd.
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
Owners of "Shire" Line.
Tel. No. 215, sub. ex 22.

Cable Address
Kawakisen, Kobe.
Bentley's, A.B.C. 5th Ed.
and Scott's Codes.
Telephone: Sanannly
2244, 2245
KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA
(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)
CAPITAL PAID-UP ¥20,000,000
President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI.
Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUKATA.
Managing Director: Mr. MASAYA ABE.
The Company has on hand a Large Number of
NEW CARGO STEAMERS
ALWAYS READY FOR
CHARTERS of all descriptions.
The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—
Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.
And under the Company's management—
Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each
Two steamers of about 6,500 tons deadweight each.
(belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)
For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the
KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA,
No. 8, Bund, Kobe.
123

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

July 23rd.

Alkaid Maru, Japanese str., 4,846 tons, Capt. Hori, from Sourabaya, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.

Awa Maru, Japanese str., 3,847 tons, Capt. Shirata, from Yokohama and Shanghai, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Brufjet, Norwegian str., 1,102 tons, Capt. Olsen, from Saigon, with a general cargo.—Thoresen & Co.

Hop Sang, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. Ferguson, from Canton, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.

Kam Ping Fat, Chinese str., 445 tons, Capt. Noronha, from Canton, in ballast.—Globe Nav. Co.

Kanchow, British str., 1,228 tons, Captain Cowan, from Bangkok and Hoihow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Kybfels, British str., 3,159 tons, Captain Moodie, from Cardiff, with a cargo of coal.—Dodwell & Co.

Pheumpenh, British str., 1,065 tons, Capt. Lewis, from Saigon, with a cargo of rice.—Wo Fat Shing.

Shinl Maru, Japanese str., 9,316 tons, Capt. Kanaka, from Moji, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Wheatland Montana, American str., 5,451 tons, Capt. Kelly, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Admiral Line.

Yingchow, British str., 1,216 tons, Capt. Harrison, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

CLEARANCES.

July 23rd.

Awa Maru, for Liverpool.
Chengtu, for Singapore.
Eldridge, for Seattle.
Haichlang, for Foochow.
Kam Ping Fat, for Wu Shek.
Pakhoi, for Hongay.
Shin Cheong, for Macao.
Shun Cheong, for Kwong Chow Wan.
Sui Fick, for Shanmi.
Wingsang, for Manila.
Yingchow, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. *China*, on July 22nd:—Mr. B. Adamsons, Mr. C. Bonenkerk, Capt. J. E. Corcoran, Mr. J. F. R. Dorren, Mr. R. S. Elias, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hughes, Capt. J. S. Horne, Mr. C. Humphreys, Mr. E. Klemmer, Mr. C. N. Leavy, Mr. V. A. M. Luz, Mr. J. Maansman, Dr. G. W. McKean, Mr. and Mrs Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Alk. P. Simos, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Smith, Mr. A. Martine de Silva, Mrs. M. Silva, Mrs. G. Silva, Mr. Felix Silva, Mr. and Mrs. W. Turner Mrs. A. M. G. Weber, and Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Clarke.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The s.s. *Demodocus* (Blue Funnel line) left Shanghai on the 21rd inst., and is due at Hongkong on the 26th inst.

The s.s. *Laomedon* (Blue Funnel line) left Moji on the 22nd inst., and is due at Hongkong on the 26th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Tatsuno Maru* (Calcutta line) left Moji for this port on July 22nd, and is expected here on July 27th.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Shanghai yesterday, and is due at Nagasaki on July 25th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Bombay Maru (Bombay line), due from Bombay August 9th.

Calcutta Maru (Hamburg line), due August 11th.

Empress of Asia, from Vancouver, due July 23rd.

Iyo Maru (European line), from July 28th.

Kaga Maru (European line), from London due July 29th.

Monteagle, from Vancouver, due August 5th.

Nagato Maru, from Liverpool, due August 8th.

Pyrrhus (Blue Funnel line), from Shanghai on the 22nd inst., due 25th inst.

Shingo Maru (Calcutta line), due July 30th.

Stiegerwald, due July 25th.

Swazi, from Hamburg and Rotterdam, due August 10th.

Takada, from Singapore, due to-day.

Tatsuno Maru (Calcutta line), due from Japan, July 24th.

Tenyo Maru, due August 3rd.

Tokushima Maru (Liverpool line), due from Japan, July 24th.

Yokohama Maru (European line), due August 12th.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong, 8th Sunday after Trinity, July 25th, Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses Ferial; Venite, Farrant (10th Venite); Psalms 39 (Purcell), 40 (Turle); Te Deum, Goss, Stainer, Scaper (8th evening); Jubilate, Macfarren (19th morning); Anthem, "Surely He hath borne our griefs," Handel Hymn, 550. *N.B.*—Psalm 39, verses, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, in unison; Psalm 40, verses 1, 2, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21 in unison; Hymn 350, verses 1, 3, 5, in unison. Litany (12 Noon). Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses, Ferial; Psalms, 41 (Goss), 42 (Stainer, 43 (Scaper); Magnificat, Smart; Nunc Dimittis, Wesley; Hymns, 271, 209, 24. *N.B.*—Psalm 41, verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 13, in unison; 42 verses 1, 6, 7, 9, 15 in unison; Psalm 43, verses 3, 4, in unison; Hymn, 271, verses 1, 4 in unison; Hymn, 202, verses 1, 3 in unison; Hymn 24 verses 1, 3, 6 in unison. [1246

UNION CHURCH (Kennedy Road)

July 25th.

SERVICES CONDUCTED BY THE REV G. J. WILLIAMS.

11 a.m., Order of Services:—
Hymn 22 (Tune 135). Invocation and Lord's Prayer.
Metrical Psalm 70. Lesson, Philippians IV.
Hymn 197 (1st Tune). Prayer. Notices and Offertory. Hymn 249.
Sermon:—The Compensations of Life. (The case of Sheshan who had daughters but no sons.)
Hymn 23 (Tune 459).
Benediction.

8 p.m., Order of Service:—
Hymn 19. Invocation and Lord's Prayer. Hymn 205.
Lesson. Hymn 220. Prayer.
Notices and Offertory. Hymn 265 (Tune 21).
Sermon:—Need Men be the Victims of Circumstances?
Hymn 364 (1st Tune). Benediction. [1247

CPOS

SAILINGS

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (*Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

Steamers	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver
† Empress of Japan	July 20	Aug. 10
‡ Empress of Asia	July 29	Aug. 16
* Monteagle	Aug. 12	Sept. 5
Empress of Russia	Aug. 26	Sept. 13
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 5
Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11
Empress of Russia	Oct. 21	Nov. 8
* Monteagle	Oct. 26	Nov. 19
Empress of Japan	Nov. 9	Nov. 30
Empress of Asia	Nov. 18	Dec. 6
Empress of Russia	Dec. 16	Jan. 3

† Omit Kobe

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to departure from the Orient. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic are as congested as on the Pacific. Atlantic reservations can be arranged by cable or letter for all passengers to Europe, whether or not crossing the Pacific via C.P.O.S. steamers. Frequent sailings Montreal to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Passage orders issued here will cover all such reservations.

Fares and other information please apply
HONGKONG OFFICE,
Telephone 712. Cable address: CANPAC.
CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports
Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

TOYOHASHI MARU (calling Manila) Sunday, 15th Aug., at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU (calling Manila) Monday, 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.
FUSHIMA MARU Saturday, 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU (calling Manila) Thursday, 30th Sept., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port Said and Marseilles.

IYO MARU Thursday, 29th July, at Noon.
ATSUTA MARU Tuesday, 10th Aug., at Noon.
SHIDZUOKA MARU Friday, 20th Aug., at Noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo Sues and Port Said.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Sues and Port Said.

TOKUSHIMA MARU Sunday, 15th July

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU Wednesday, 18th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez Canal.

AKITA MARU Thursday, 26th August.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Singapore, Rangoon Calcutta, Durban & Cape Town.

PENANG MARU Monday 9th August.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSHIN MARU Friday, 20th August.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

TATSUNO MARU Wednesday, 28th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU Saturday, 21st Aug., at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU Saturday, 18th Sept., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAGA MARU Friday, 30th July, at 11 a.m.
SHINGO MARU Saturday, 31st July.
NAGATO MARU Monday, 9th August.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to

NEW YORK

via Panama Canal.

S.S. "LOWTHER CASTLE" ... on or about 31st July
S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE" ... on or about 12th Sept.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

For SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S. "HUNGARIA" ... on or about 31st August.
S.S. "INNSBRUCK" ... on or about 1st September.

for BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading for LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO

S.S. "PILSNA" ... on or about 9th August.
S.S. "INNSBRUCK" ... on or about 6th September.
S.S. "HUNGARIA" ... on or about 3rd October.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For JAPAN

S.S. "BORNEO MARU" ... sailing on or about 2nd Aug.

For JAVA,

S.S. "RIOJUN MARU" ... sailing on or about 30th July.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA)

Steamship Service Trans-Pacific

Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CALCUTTA

in conjunction with the

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAR LINES.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above lines apply to:—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents. 110

THE BARBER S.S. LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Freight Service to Europe

Regular Service to

ANTWERP and ROTTERDAM.

S.S. "WEST HASSAYAMPA" about July 24th.
S.S. "WEST CAMPGAW" ... about Aug. 15th.
S.S. "EASTERLING" about Sept. 15th.

For Freight Space and Particulars apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones. 2477 & 2478 | AGENTS. | 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions

1113

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,

COPENHAGEN.

M.S. "CHILE"

will be loading for Copenhagen taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Scandinavian and Baltic destinations at Conference Rates on the **7th August.**

For space and particulars please apply to—

THORESEN & CO.,
AGENTS.

1231]

FOR MAURITIUS & DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "LINDSAY MOLLER"

SAILING

ABOUT MIDDLE OF AUGUST.

For PASSAGE & FREIGHT APPLY To:—

INNES & MANU,
AGENTS,
15, WINDHAM STREET.

1173]

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUAN"	3rd Aug.	8th Aug.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For Freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. [421

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"VICTORIA" Sailing August 4th.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.,
Agents,
117, Connaught Road Central.

187

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" & "COLOMBIA,"

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" Aug. 11th.

ALSO

HONGKONG—CALCUTTA SERVICE.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all points in the United States and Canada, also through Bills of Lading to Baltimore, Havana, Central and South American ports.

For further information apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
Hotel Mansions.
Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLANO."

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON
via Panama

S.S. "KEKETTICUT" about 28th July.
S.S. "SAUCON" about 15th Aug.
S.S. "CAPE MAY" about 15th Sept.

For freight space and particulars apply to:—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.,

THE ADMIRAL LINE

TELEPHONES 2477 & 2478 | AGENTS. | 5TH FLOOR HOTEL MANSIONS.

206

FOR BOSTON & OR NEW YORK

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

For NEW YORK

"CELTIC PRINCE" ... via SUEZ CANAL Early October.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

For freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

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AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

FOR HAVANA AND NEW YORK
via Panama Canal.

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transhipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Managing Agents.

14

"ELLERMAN" LINE.
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON	"KANSAS"	10th Sept.	
LONDON	"SWAZI"	20th Sept.	

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

or to REISS & Co., CANTON.

13

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO ...	"YINGCHOW" ..	On 24th July, 4 P.M.
AMOY, SHANGHAI & FUKOW...	"SZECHUEN" ...	On 27th July, 10 A.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KANCHOW"	On 27th July, 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING" ...	On 29th July. Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ..	"CHENAN"	On 3 st July. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 3rd Aug., 4 P.M.

☞ SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

☞ BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 28.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

"HAILOONG"...	Capt. J. S. Thomson	WEDNESDAY,	28th July, at 2 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY,	30th July, at 2 P.M.
"HAICHING"...	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY,	3rd Aug., at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint Service of the
"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE
(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO., LTD.)
AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

• "CITY OF ORAN"	... via Suez		21st July.
• "BIRMINGHAM CITY" ...	... via Suez		27th Aug.
"NINGCHOW"	... via Suez		6th Sept.
• "CITY OF DUNKIRK" ...	... via Suez		20th Sept.

• calls also at Boston

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE on HONGKONG AND CANTON ... THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG. REISS & CO., CANTON.

114

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.
APCAR AND EASTERN &
AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated In ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DEVANHA"	8,100	25th July Noon.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"LAHORE" (Cargo)	6,300	12th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	9,000	18th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"PLASSY"	7,400	29th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHIVA"	8,000	14th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TORILLA"	5,200	28th July 1 P.M.	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	20th Aug.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"TAKADA"	7,000	25th July.	Shanghai & Japan.
"ARRATOON APCAR"	4,500	27th July.	Shanghai & Japan.
"EASTERN"	4,000	30th July.	Japan direct.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Ticket Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

Parcels Measuring not more than 3ft. x 2ft. x 1 will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER
(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"WHEATLAND"		About July	25th.
"ELDRIDGE"		About July	29th.
"CITY OF SPOKANE		About Aug.,	19th.

For PORTLAND direct.
(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"PAWLET"		About July	26th.
"COAXET"		About Aug.	12nd.

For SAN FRANCISCO and SEATTLE.

"ELKTON"		About Aug.	6th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

TELEPHONES 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, HONGKONG HOTEL MANSIONS.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" 16,000 tons. "CHINA" 16,000 tons. "NILE" 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING"	"CHINA"	"NILE"
Aug. 19th.	Sept. 9th.	28th Aug.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. RITTER, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.
Telephone, Passenger Dept. 1334. Telephone, Freight Dept. and Agents 2161.

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	...Aug. 10th. (from Yokohama)
TENYO MARU	22,000	...Aug. 11th.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	...Sept. 6th.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	...Sept. 17th.
KOREA MARU	20,000	...Sept. 30th.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLENDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 9th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 9th.

For full information regarding passengers, freights and sailings apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, MANAGER,
King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton:
MESSRS. T. E. GRIFFITHS, LTD. (35

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ANDRE LEBON" 22,000 ...	On or about 3rd Aug.
	"PAUL LECAT" 20,000 ...	On or about 15th Aug.
	"ARMAND BEHIC" 10,000 ...	On or about 4th Sept.
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ PORT-SAID ...	"AMAZONE"... ... 10,000 ..	On or about 17th Aug.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSER,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG
—Monthly directly service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALPS MARU"	(Call Marseilles) ...	Tuesday,	7th Sept.
"ATLAS MARU"	do ...	Saturday,	25th Sept.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"MEXICO MARU"	Friday,	13th Aug.
"CHICAGO MARU"	Tuesday,	14th Sept.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SIAM MARU"	Beginning of Aug.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"UNNAN MARU"	Sunday, 1st Aug.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Island.

"KOSOKU MARU"	Tuesday, 27th July

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA
Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU"	Saturday, 21st Aug.

SAN FRANCISCO & NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"ALTAI MARU"	Saturday, 24th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"LUZON MARU"	Wednesday, 28th July.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamer have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KAIJO MARU	Monday, 26th July.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU"	Thursday, 29th July.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASAUDA,
Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 & 745. 31

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

HONGKONG TO LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

DUE INWARDS	ABOUT	SAILING	ABOUT
S.S. WEST MONTOP...	July 31st.	S.S. WEST MONTOP...	Aug. 3rd.
S.S. WEST HIKA ...	Aug. 22nd	S.S. WEST HIKA ...	Aug. 25th
S.S. VINITA ...	Sept. 22nd.	S.S. VINITA ...	Sept. 15th
S.S. WEST HIXTON ...	Oct. 7th.	S.S. WEST HIXTON...	Oct. 10th

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points no Transhipment en-route Shipside connection with the Saltlake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads

Head Office:—Los Angeles, Calf. Hongkong Office:—Prince Building, Chater Rd.
Branch Office:—Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Singapore. Tel. No. 1022.

CHA. R. RICHARDSON
General Agent for South China

4681

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Shanghai	*Tokushima Maru*	24th July.
Japan ...	*Tatsuno Maru* ...	24th July.
Europe (via Negapatam) ...	*Takada* ...	24th July
Shanghai ...	*Nanning*	25th July
Shanghai and Japan	*Iyo Maru*	28th July.
Straits	*Kaga Maru* ...	29th July
Straits and Calcutta	*Shinyo Maru* ...	30th July.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
*Straits, *Bangkok, *Ceylon, *Mauritius, *L. Marquis, *South Africa, *India via Dhanushkodi, *Bombay and *Aden...	*Shin-yo Maru*	Saturday, 24th. 11.00 A M.
Fort Bayard	*Hok Canton*	Saturday, 24th. 3.00 P M.
Shanghai and North China	*Yingchow* ...	Saturday, 24th. 3.00 A M
*Swatow, *Shanghai, and *North China	*Hopsang* ...	Saturday, 24th. 5.00 P M.
Shanghai and North China	*Chooyang* ...	Saturday, 24th. 5.00 P M
*Japan via Yokohama...	*Tjisalak* ...	Saturday, 24th. 5.00 P M
Shanghai, N. C. *Japan via Moji, and *San Francisco	*Altai Maru*	Sunday, 25th, 9.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Keelung	*Koiju Maru* ...	Sunday, 25th, 9.00 A M
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES ...	*Devanha* ...	Sunday, 25th, Registration ... 9.00 A M Letters 9.00 A M
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marquis, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE via SUEZ...	*Pyrrhus* ...	Monday, 26th, Registration 8.45 A M Letters ... 8.30 A M
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Saturday July 24th, at 5 p.m.		
Amoy, *Shanghai and *North China ...	*Szechuen* ...	Tuesday, 27th, 9.00 A M
Swatow and *Bangkok...	*Kanchow* ...	Tuesday, 27th, 10.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Hai Loong*	Wednesday, 28th, 1.00 P M
Shanghai and North China	*Sunning* ...	Thursday, 29th, 10.00 A M
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, S. Africa, L. Marquis, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via MARSEILLES	*Iyo Maru*	Thursday, 29th, Registration 9.45 A M Letters ...10.30 A M
Shanghai, N. China and Japan, via Kobe ...	*Kaga Maru*	Friday, 30th, 10.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Hai Hong* ...	Friday 30th, 1.00 P M
Shanghai and North China	*Chenan* ...	Saturday, 31st, 3.00 P M
	—:AUGUST:—	
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	*Haicking* ...	Tuesday, 3rd, 1.00 P M
Philippine Islands	*Taming* ...	Tuesday, 3rd, 3.00 P M

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE
(Direct).

"PYRRHUS"	26th July	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"LAOMEDON"	29th July	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"PROMETHEUS"	17th Aug.	London & Hamburg
"OANFA"	17th Aug.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"PROTESILAUS"	31st Aug.	London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE
(Direct or via Continental Ports).

"DEMODOCUS"	26th July	Marseilles & Liverpool.
"ALCINOUS"	14th Aug.	Havre & Liverpool.
"BELLEROPHON"	20th Aug.	Genoa, Marseles, L'pool & Glasgow
"RHESUS"	7th Sept.	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool.

PACIFIC SERVICE
(via Kobe and Yokohama).

"IXION"	16th Aug.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"TALTHYBIUS"	26th Aug.	
"TYNDAREUS"	6th Oct.	

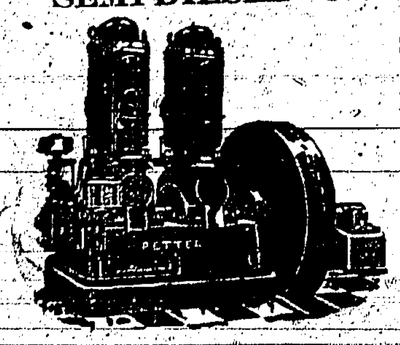
NEW YORK SERVICE
(via Suez or Panama).

See separate Joint advertisement.

FOR FREIGHT AND FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

1241]

VICKERS-PETTER
SEMI-DIESEL CRUDE OIL ENGINES



SIMPLICITY—
RELIABILITY—
ECONOMY

A STANDARD SERIES.

FOR WORKING ON CRUDE & RESIDUAL OILS OR REFINED PETROLEUM MANUFACTURED FOR BOTH MARINE AND LAND USE FROM

100 B.H.P. VICKERS-PETTER SEMI-DIESEL LAND TYPE ENGINE.

10 TO 450 B.H.P.

For further particulars apply to—

WM. C JACK & CO., LTD.,
14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG,

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA [20

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

July 23rd.

On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	3/9
Bank Bills, on demand ...	3,9⅛
Bank Bills, at 3 days sight ...	3/9⅛
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight...	3 3/16
Credits, at 4 months' sight ...	3,11⅛
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	3/11⅛
On Paris.	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	
Credits, 4 months' sight...	940
On New York.—	
Bank Bills on demand ...	nom.
Credits, at 60 days' sight ...	74⅜
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	nom.
Bank bills, on demand ...	nom.
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand ...	nom.
On Shanghai.—	
Bank bills, at sight ...	nom
Private, 30 days' sight ...	nom.
On Yokohama.—On demand ...	141
On Manila.—On demand—Issue ...	158
On Singapore—On demand ...	183
On Batavia.—On demand ...	193
On Haiphong.—On demand ...	nom.
On Saigon.—On demand ...	nom.
On Bangkok.—On demand ...	56½
Sovereigns, Bank's buying rate	$ 9.35 n.
Gold Leaf 100 fine, per tael ...	$56.8
Bar Silver per s ...	58½d.

Subsidiary Coins.

	Per cent.	
Hongkong...20 cents piece	$0.00	Discount.
Hongkong...10 "	0.34	"
Canton 20 "	8.90	"
Canton ...10 "	0.00	Premium

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 2nd., 1919. 9

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
Head Office—London.

Paid-up Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	£3,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	£2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS open and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. CROOKATT,
Manager.

Hongkong, March 27th, 1920. [52

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED
(Taiwan Ginko).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	" 37,500,000
Reserve Funds	" 7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
FORMOSA—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Mskung, Nanto, Pinan, Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyen, Ako.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—...ongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANERS:
London, County, Westminster and Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

SEIZO KONDOH,
Manager.

Hongkong Branch,
2, Des Vœux Road, Central,
Hongkong, November 1st, 1919. [43

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch St., London, E.C. 3.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches:

Bombay	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Rangoon
Calcutta	Howrah	Madras	Shanghai
Colombo	Kandy	New York	Singapore
Delhi	Karachi	Penang	
Galle	Kota Bhara	Port Louis (Mauritius).	

Hongkong Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

N. C. WILSON,
Acting Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, June 30th, 1920. [41

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling	£1,500,000
Silver	$23,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Page—Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.—Deputy Chairman

G. M. Dodwell, Esq.	Hon. Mr. J. Johnson.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.	A. O. Lang, Esq.
A. S. Gubbay, Esq.	W. L. Pattendon, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak	J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.

Acting Manager:
Shanghai—G. H. Stitt, Esq.

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster & Parr's Bank, Limited.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 18th, 1920.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
(FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000
Reserves	Frs. 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Battambang	Mongtze	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	Vladivostock
Hanoi	Pondichery	

Bankers.

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et de-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. BERINDOAGUE,
Manager.

Hongkong, December 1st, 1919. [76

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid-up Capital	$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	200,000.00

Directors:
Mr. Pong Wai Ting, Chairman.
Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Kan Ying Po,
Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok ChingKong,
Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yun Tong,
Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shek,
Mr. Ng Chang Luk.
Chief Manager:—Kan Tong Po, Esq.
Asst. Manager:—L. Tse Fong, Esq.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 months at the rate of 3 % per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 % per annum.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager
Hongkong, February 15th, 1920. [100

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE
(FRENCH BANK).

Authorized Capital ...	F. 250,000,000
Subscribed Capital ...	F. 150,000,000
Paid Up	F. 75,000,000
Subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic	F. 50,000,000
Chairman of the Board of Directors ...	André Berthelot
General Manager ...	A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

Lyon	Hongkong	Yunnanfu
Marseilles	Hanoi	Vladivostock
Peking	Singapore	Foochow
Shanghai	Canton	Swatow
Tientsin	Saigon	Yokohama
Hankow	Haiphong	Moukden
New York	London	Antwerp

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Général pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUIT DE JOURNEL,
Manager.

Hongkong, April 28th, 1920.

WATERHOUSE LINE.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For

SEATTLE—TACOMA—VICTORIA—VANCOUVER

via Kobe and Yokohama,

"WEST IVAN" 18th August.
"DELIGHT" 25th August.

Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Ladings issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and further particulars apply to—

FRANK WATERHOUSE & COMPANY,
370 3rd Floor, Hotel Mansions, Telephone 3507.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(Royal Packet Navigation Co., of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched **Beginning of August.**

To SINGAPORE PENANG and BELAWAN DELI.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN.

Telephone No. 157. Agents

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

AN AMERICAN BANK.

Capital $4,000,000. Surplus $1,100,000.

Head Office: New York, U.S.A.

BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI	TIENTSIN	MANILA	PEKING
HANKOW	CANTON	CHANGSHA	

All Descriptions of banking business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Savings Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency, U.S. Dollars, Sterling or Francs.

American Bankers Association and Guaranty Trust Company of New York Travellers Cheques, Sold by us. Payable Throughout the World.

D. M. BIGGAR,
Hongkong Manager.

1131]

SOUTH AMERICA

Head Office: Montreal, Canada

We offer a complete banking service in the following countries, special attention being given to the handling of collections.

ARGENTINE	BRAZIL	URUGUAY
Buenos Aires.	Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Sao Paulo.	Montevideo.
VENEZUELA	COLOMBIA	BR. GUIANA
Caracas, Ciudad Bolivar, Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello.	Barranquilla.	Georgetown, Rose Hall, New Amsterdam.

Also 60 Branches in

CUBA, PORTO RICO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, HAITI, COSTA RICA, BR. HONDURAS, BRITISH WEST INDIES and FRENCH WEST INDIES

555 Branches throughout CANADA & NEWFOUNDLAND

LONDON	PARIS	NEW YORK	BARCELONA
Princes St., E.C.	24, Rue de la Quatre-Septembre.	68, William st.	Plaza de Catalunia 6.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up & Reserves $35,000,000 Assets over $500,000,000

THE BANK OF CHINA
中國銀行

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.

Authorized Capital	...	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	...	12,279,800.00
Reserve Funds	...	3,197 400.00

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.
HONGKONG BRANCH:—20-21, Connaught Road Central, Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.
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